JPRS 77010

16 December 1980

Latin America Report

No. 2228

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DEMAND FOR ELECTRICITY, COAL IMPORTS TO RISE

Santiago LA NACION in Spanish 14 Nov 80 p 13A

[Text] Within the next few days, CHILECTRA will open international bidding to buy 400,000 tons of fine heating coal to better meet the demand for electricity, which is estimated to rise 8 percent next year.

This information was released during a press conference by the company's public relations head, Guillermo Amunategui, who added that "The steady growth of the country's various activities has resulted in a great demand for electricity for home as well as industrial and business use."

He noted that this necessary importation of coal is 50,000 tons less than that purchased abroad this year.

CHILECTRA has estimated that the demand for electricity in 1981 in the area of their concession--the Metropolitan region and Fifth region--will be about 4,358,000,000 KWh, an increase of 8 percent over this year. Amunategui noted, "Of this total, 2,425,000,000 KWh will be generated by hydroelectric plants, and 1,933,000,000 KWh by thermal plants, using 759,000 tons of coal in the thermal power plants at Renca and Ventanas."

Greater National Supplies

He added that, in accordance with the annual programs of the national coal industry, a total of 559,000 tons of fine coal has been earmarked for thermoelectric generation by the Interconnected Systems of CHILECTRA, almost 60 percent more nationally mined coal than in 1980. He also indicated that according to projections of coal exploitation in Magallanes, Pecket and Isla Riesco, the present deficit in coal will improve markedly beginning in 1984, until all coal needs are supplied by the national coal industry.

Electric Rates

When reporters asked him about the new electric rate choices now in effect, Guillermo Amunategui indicated that, with regard to the basic rate, that is similare to the rate that now applies to the great majority of residential consumers, with the following charges totaled on the client's bill:

--A set monthly charge, for administrative costs, independent of the KWh used.

--A power charge, reached by multiplying the KWh used by the unit price.

During the winter months (May, June, July, August and September) there is also a charge for additional winter power similar to the "winter rate" charged this year.

In this plan, a surcharge will be applied for a monthly use of over 250 KWh.

Finally, there is a third option, according to the public relations officer of CHILECTRA, which is a special metering system with a charge for the client's consumption during peak demand hours.

Outside of that schedule--about 18 to 23 hours--the cost of electricity will be different, benefiting those who concentrate their power usage outside that time period in winter.

Those who do not choose any of the options mentioned will begin receiving their bills based on the "basic rate option."

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COAL MINING REINITIATED AT VALDIVIA PROVINCE DEPOSIT

Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 16 Nov 80 p C-7

[Text] After being closed for 15 years, the Pupunahue coal mine is being reopened. The mine is located in the central valley of Valdivia Province, between the towns of Mafil and Los Lagos.

Mining engineers Pedro Courard and Pablo Letelier gave that report to EL MERCURIO. They indicated that their company, Carbon Valparaiso, Ltd, acquired the coal concession in the sector Los Copihues in Pupunahue in public bidding. The new owner is an organization formed by Empresas Mineras BHC and Compania de Gas de Valparaiso, in order to mine and sell coal.

The reopening of the mine will involve an initial total investment of over 120 million pesos and will provide work for about 200 persons once it is in full production, which will take about another year. The recently purchased concession includes the former Pupunahue mine and the area the Development Corporation explored 20 years ago. Such prospecting located about 5 million tons, with prospects of 10 or 20 million tons.

Production

They indicated that the installations remaining on the site when mining operations ceased are useless. Except for a large concrete building that has no future, there are no traces of the former workings. The new owner will not work in the old shafts and will do all new work, including new electrical wiring, which was also gone.

The studies on an initial mine are completed, and within a few days they will begin drilling the inclined galleries or inclined planes, to find the stratum and for use as access to the future mine. The first of three being planned will be worked by the "long wall" method, similar to that used in ENACAR [National Coal Enterprise] mines, but it will be applied in reverse, that is, it will begin at the farthest point and back toward the entrance. The entire transport system will be mechanized from the heading to the surface, using five conveyers.

They added that initial annual production will be about 80,000 tons, and full production is expected within a year. The coal will be sold in the Central Zone. It is subbituminous type coal, that is, it has less heating power than that produced by ENACAR, and similar to that from Magallanes. It is ideal for producing steam.

Optimism

They seem optimistic about selling the coal, since with the methods of exploitation planned, they will be able to reach a broad sector of industrial consumers at a price that is very competitive with national or imported oil or coal.

They also said that the company will not build housing at the work site. The personnel will live in the towns near the mine, such as Mafil, Antilhue, Mulpun and Los Lagos.

Neither will Carbon Valparaiso Ltd build maintenance shops. They will use the industries in the city of Valdivia, supporting and expanding the metalworking sector.

All they are asking from the authorities is good maintenance of the public roads, on which their production will go to market. They have received support on the matter from the mayor of the municipality of Mafil, Cecilia Lopez de Lehmann, whose community will benefit the most from the reopening of the industry.

Also in Curanilahue

They also reported that a coal processing plant has been opened on the road to the city of Curanilahue, in the province of Arauco, in the Eighth region.

There coal produced by mine contractors will be purchased, washed, processed and sold. The plant is a modern installation purchased in the United States and will make it possible to absorb the production of the monoproducers of that region.

In conclusion, they stated that they are certain the contribution from Pupunahue and Curanilahue will be a great help in solving the country's energy problem, which, they noted, is becoming ever more noticeable.

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CSO: 3010

ECLA HEAD DISCUSSES LATIN AMERICAN AGRICULTURE, ENERGY CHALLENGE

Havana BOHEMIA in Spanish 31 Oct 80 pp 66-69

[Interview with Enrique V. Iglesias, executive secretary of the UN Economic Commission for Latin America, by Pedro Rioseco, at Hotel Riviera, Havana, Cuba; date of interview not given]

[Text] The lobby of the Hotel Riviera in the capital city is busier than usual. The afternoon ends with a shower which passes over quickly, as the lights of the spacious lobby announce the arrival of a warm night relieved by the pleasant temperatures maintained by the hotel's powerful air conditioners. We have an appointment with Enrique V. Iglesias, who arrived only this morning from Europe to participate as a special guest in the roundtable discussion of nonconventional energy sources, which has been organized as part of the FAO Regional Conference on Latin America. The desk clerk courteously calls room 1916, occupied by this Uruguayan gentleman, whose presence in Cuba is not governed by the rules of protocol to which his position as head of the Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA)--an international agency of the United Nations--entitles him, but by the simple and brotherly manner of one who considers himself not just a visitor in our country, but a friend.

In a few minutes, at precisely the appointed hour, we meet the outstanding Latin American economist, whose published works are required reading for anyone who desires to study the economic and social situation of Latin America and to reflect on its future development.

He speaks rapidly, so that his replies begin almost before the questions are finished. The dialog is very easy, and the interview--planned initially to last half an hour--gives the impression that we had talked for an entire afternoon.

Obviously, it is to be hoped, when the interviewee is the executive secretary of ECLA, that the first question will refer precisely to the organization itself. What are its objectives, and what does it actually do?

[Answer] Well, now, with respect to ECLA, I would say that its traditional concern is still in full force today and perhaps even more so than in times past. In a certain way, ECLA wanted to be something like the critical conscience of Latin America's development process. That has been part of its traditional mission, and this is in greater relief today because of the unyielding point to which world development--and in particular that of the region in question--has come. So there is a strong challenge to the institution, and I would say that it is primarily a challenge to economic thought about the social and economic development process which is taking place in our region. What is very clear in this regard is that we are facing times in which there are going to be great structural revisions--they are already taking place in this region--with a view to achieving the objectives of economic development in their entirety.

This is one of the first challenges facing ECLA: to understand the reality, to interpret the phenomenon as it is, and to try to see what are the great choices of economic policy available to the region in the next few years. Perhaps the second area in which ECLA has always been a pioneer has been in its ongoing exploration of the possibilities for regional cooperation. We believe that the ideal of Latin American integration continues to be even more valid today than it used to be.

At one time--at the end of the 1960's--integration was supported by ECLA as an economic instrument for expanding markets. I believe that this is valid, but today that factor is multiplied by others, by the fact that regional integration is an element of defense against the turbulence of the international economic situation. For us, regional cooperation is an imperative of defense and of autonomous economic development, in view of the great turbulence or ups and downs of the international situation.

The third great task of ECLA involves everything concerning Latin America's position with regard to the rest of the world. In this case also there have been very significant changes in the last few years--in the "centers," which have changed their nature and have diversified, as well as on the periphery. In Latin America itself, the situations are not similar in each and every one of the countries, so that to find unity of purpose within the diversity of Latin America and of the world is one of the big tasks we have ahead of us. I think that Latin America must redefine its international position, as part of the Third World which has certain objectives of economic development in progress, and try to acquire a greater presence, a greater force within the structure of international positions in the Third World. That is my personal impression.

These are the three great tasks of ECLA which have always remained the same and continue to be the same today as always.

[Question] As he warms to his subject, the prestigious Latin American economist settles back in the comfortable armchair in his room and continues to develop the previous idea in response to our request that he explain a little more fully how the agency he heads views the present international situation as it affects the development of Latin America.

[Answer] The international scene has confused us much more. While in the 1950's ECLA conceived an entire plan for the economic development of Latin America, which had more or less fixed panorama--as did the world situation--today the situation is

changing rapidly. We do not have a stable scene, and uncertainties are coming to us from within and from without.

In the 1950's we were confronted by uncertainty from within; today we are aware that the entire world is also changing, and the uncertainties are, perhaps, much more intense outside Latin America than within it. So we must add those two aspects, which did not exist in the 1950's.

Another element which also complicates the study a little is that although there is homogeneity in the countries, there is also heterogeneity in Latin America. That is, the countries are becoming more diverse. The energy crisis, it is clear, has rapidly changed the structure of the countries of the region and has made them more diverse among themselves.

All that makes the task of rethinking Latin America, within and without, much more complex than in the 1950's. In view of the actual situation, therefore, we have had to proceed much more cautiously in trying to offer models, because we believe there must be a stage of necessary separation and study of the experiences in economic policy of the last few years before arriving at conclusions of great schemes which can be more or less universally valid. I believe there is a great challenge to become thoroughly familiar with conditions. In the last few years, the situation has progressed very rapidly in Latin America, perhaps more rapidly than have ideas for interpreting it. While in another era thought anticipated action, in the last few years action has been anticipating thought. Many things have happened, the picture is changing a great deal and getting into step with events requires time. We hope next year, in 1981, to have a meeting of ECLA in Montevideo, Uruguay, where we will draw some conclusions about the development process as we have seen it in this last decade. It is at that meeting that the past decade must be evaluated and the decade of the 1980's examined--where we hope to make some more concrete proposals and evaluations. That is our task at present.

[Question] Responding to a question about the joint tasks being developed by ECLA with other international institutions involved in Latin American economic activity, Enrique Iglesias said:

[Answer] We have always sought to have the institution join with international agencies. ECLA has excellent relations with the FAO, which have been developing through a joint division working at ECLA headquarters in Santiago. We have very good relations with UNIDO (United Nations Industrial Development Organization), with the Transnationals Center, with the Environmental Office, with OLADE....

We have very close ties of cooperation with OLADE (Latin American Development Organization) in several areas, but there is one area in particular in which we are cooperating, and that is in the preparations for the World Conference on Renewable and Non-Conventional Energy Sources to be held in Nairobi in 1981. We have a team working on this effort with the two secretariats--of OLADE and ECLA--to get ready for this meeting. This is a very concrete field, but we hope to make more progress, given the importance of the energy theme.

[Question] And what is the importance for our region of the nonconventional types of energy?

[Answer] It is important not to raise any exaggerated hopes in this regard. There is no possibility that humanity can dislodge itself--with a few great exceptions--from a very strong dependence on hydrocarbons, and in general, as far as world supply is concerned, the relative percentage of nonconventional sources will necessarily be limited. Nevertheless, it is no less urgent and important that the international community establish its technological studies, advance in the techniques of finance and even of education, to permit the general use of nonconventional sources.

In studies which have been made it has been predicted that by the year 2010, nonconventional sources could supply 30 percent of Latin America's total energy requirement.

The process of agricultural modernization is necessarily going to involve greater energy consumption, and agriculture, necessarily, is gradually going to become a big drain on energy resources. And if we really want to encourage accelerated agricultural development, this is going to be one of the essential requirements.

On the other hand, agriculture is also a provider of energy resources. Some of its possible sources, such as timber and coal, are already used, but others, such as waste products, ethanol and methanol, are still under discussion; but the fact is that there is in agriculture an energy potential which needs to be evaluated.

In my opinion, this subject of nonconventional resources can be summarized in these three main questions:

First, how could agriculture's dependency on liquid fuels be reduced, or how could it be restructured for the future?

All this involves the study of better ways to utilize energy in agriculture without affecting productivity and the study of technology packages and, of course, it presupposes the basic discussion of the relationship between food and energy. That is the first question.

The second is the central question: To what extent can we depend, with economic and technical efficiency, on the production of energy sources based on agriculture?

And the third question is: How do energy prices affect the agricultural equation of the producer?

The figures for the last few years indicate that the farm-price and energy-price ratio has become dangerously inverted in Latin America and certainly throughout the world.

While in the 1970-73 period farm prices gained ground as compared with energy prices--between 11 and 37 percent--the drop in farm prices in the last few years reversed this ratio, and therefore the exchange power of agricultural products lost ground, compared to energy products, by 30 percent. All this had to be reflected, undoubtedly, in the economy of the agricultural producer, in the peasant economy, certainly affecting its rate of growth and in many cases the standard of living itself.

The question is, then, how to identify policies which take into consideration in the agricultural sphere the impact of energy consumption at higher prices in all agriculture structures, especially peasant agriculture.

The subject has, without a doubt, a world connotation, insofar as energy production could be attractive for certain countries which produce foodstuffs. This could cause a great deal of competition in food supply throughout the world, with strong repercussions on both supply and prices.

[Question] The energy problem, because of its reality and its importance, is an absorbing subject, and even more so when our interviewee is an enthusiastic and learned man whose opinions on the subject are highly valued by interested specialists and readers in many countries where his works have been published. There is one aspect of the problem we want to pursue, since it is vital for all countries which, like our own, are making an effort to surmount their underdevelopment, and that is the additional burden presented by the high cost of energy and energy investment.

[Answer] All the countries, in one way or another, are going to be exposed to certain adjustments in their energy policies and eventually in their economic policies.

We are going to have a period of development at costs which are much higher than those the industrial world had. Even so, we might also say that there was not much fairness at that time, either.

Our countries are going to have to develop at costs which are 10 or 15 times higher than those of the industrial world in its development period--a serious obstacle, certainly, to our development process.

The options, doubtless, will differ greatly from country to country. No one can produce an ideal plan in the matter of energy, because this depends, in the final analysis, on the natural resources of each country; but such options must be viewed in terms of "sooner or later," because the energy crisis implies that they are basic development options. They are going to be very different from one country to another, but they are also going to depend a great deal on the progress of world and regional cooperation and on what assurances we have in the matter of technological options.

One of the big concerns one sees in the developing world today is that of having to make various choices when technology is still far from giving its final word.

That is, we are surrounded by uncertainty. There are choices--many times dramatic ones--which involve making huge investments. Once these are made, certainly, it means cutting down the amount of freedom the countries have to move around in that area for many years. That is, we are confronted with important choices which, in my opinion, emphasize two great fronts: on the one hand, national energy planning, and on the other, agricultural planning as it relates to energy planning.

Energy planning on the national level is a most complex subject on which we are ill prepared in general. Energy economy forces an economic reckoning which is much more complex and sophisticated than we are accustomed to making. I do believe that

somehow we should avoid or try to supplement energy planning done exclusively under conditions which prevail in developed countries. I believe there have to be variables and variations in accordance with our economic and social reality. You know very well that the objectives of efficacy and efficiency are very varied and depend a great deal on socio-political conditions in which a development process has taken place. It is important that there be a Latin American dimension in these concepts and that our energy experts take very much into account the reality of the social and economic circumstances they must develop.

In general there is a lack of energy economists in Latin America. They are lacking throughout the world, but more so in Latin America. We have good specialists--excellent ones--who can make terrific proposals, but when the time comes to make the big decisions on energy in a national context--there we do not have so many, and in addition, the data which is forthcoming is very uncertain, because the big technological choices in today's world are already obvious.

What do we do? We are going to use atomic energy or thermal energy. Under what conditions are one and the other available? What are the conditions of cost, efficiency, international dependency...?

All those are factors of great complexity and importance for the countries, because they involve many 5-year periods of their future--that is their great importance.

[Question] If the energy system is seen as the integration of all the elements which supply energy, how could international coordination contribute to an overall solution of this problem, which is often impossible to face on a national level?

[Answer] Indeed, if that global framework could be achieved and the entire national and regional energy potential taken into consideration and, on the basis of those two potentials, energy planning carried forward, that indeed would open up another horizon on this problem.

In other words, if when you plan your energy options you take into account only the national variables, that is one thing; but if you carry out your energy program bearing in mind not only its national value, but also those things an integrated, regional system can offer you, that is another kind of choice.

This is obviously true, and it is much more dramatic for the sm[illegible] c[illegible]tries, where the problem is much more acute. National solutions are going to [illegible]ge drastically according to whether or not strong regional measures of cooperation enter the picture. It is a certain fact that the international community has been subjected in the last few years to significant imbalances--financial, in their balance of payments, and economic, in general.

I believe that in this sense it is important to recall a historic speech by President Lopez Portillo of Mexico in the UN General Assembly, when he suggested a concept which, in my opinion, must be taken up by part of the international community, and that is the idea of world responsibility in this matter.

There is no doubt that the international community has confronted the energy challenge, and it must be recognized that there are certain subjects which are beyond the capacity of the individual countries to solve, and therefore they need a collective effort. In the first place, technological effort is a world responsibility. The future of humanity depends, finally, on new sources of energy and on the more efficient use of conventional sources. This presupposes a technological effort of enormous magnitude which, without a doubt, must be part of the collective patrimony of all human beings. I believe the investment effort, or at least aiding the investment effort, is likewise a collective responsibility, and we are indeed aware that contributing to the energy supply helps not only the country which needs it, but the entire international community: Insofar as my country has a supply of new sources of energy, I will cease to add to world demand. This implies that there should be in the international community a certain evolution toward a new and different concept, understanding that the responsibility to assist energy investment must be shared by a substantial and vigorous international effort.

One cannot ask those countries which at the time have 40, 50 and even 60 percent of their import resources earmarked for the purchase of energy to look for an adjustment process which could only mean real social euthanasia, insofar as it would mean adjustments of such magnitude that they would be socially and politically unbearable. Therefore the concept of collective responsibility must be present in any kind of international negotiation, so that nobody thinks the subject of energy is part of a general context in which other matters are directly associated.

Certainly there is also a regional challenge, and I believe that here we are faced with a new, extraordinarily rich front. Our region has not been the most disinherited area in the matter of energy; on the contrary it is one of the regions which has had and still has abundant resources on almost all fronts. I believe that improving regional cooperation here in the matter of supply, not only of hydrocarbons, but in all ways--electrical hookups and other forms of energy cooperation in all fields--will open up significant possibilities for effective cooperation in the region.

But there is another factor which we must not fail to consider, and that is that the region could turn the energy crisis into a dynamic factor in its own productive expansion. The great energy investments are going to require mass production of capital goods. We have no reason to allow that positive and very important impact to affect only the industrialized countries. Who is thinking today about nonconventional sources of energy? The big petroleum companies.

Who is thinking today about big investments in capital goods for energy production? The industrialized countries, which have discovered that behind this energy crisis is the capacity for a great life-giving effort produced precisely by the capital goods industries.

[Question] Continuing on the subject of the struggle for development, how do you evaluate the proposal made by President Fidel Castro to the UN General Assembly, as representative of the nonalined countries, to create a fund to help the economically backward countries conquer their underdevelopment?

[Answer] I believe that President Fidel Castro's proposal is valid and urgent, without a doubt, because basically it calls attention to a sharp reality--the need for capital in the Third World countries. Up to now that need was a constant, but it has been accelerated in the present circumstances by those two great demands: the agricultural-food development required by the region to cope with its basic social problems and its export necessities, and in addition, the extraordinary investments the energy challenge is going to require.

If we formerly emphasized our ownership of resources as an important fact, today this acquires a much greater urgency for an even more dramatic reason. Insofar as these two sectors begin to compete with each other, social investment may be curtailed, and for that reason, this energy development can have a regressive effect on society. There is, then, an implied competition between social development and energy development, which could be solved much more easily if there were a political willingness at the world level and, in addition, enormous resources to solve these problems. Cdr Fidel Castro's proposal seems to me, therefore, very timely and pertinent.

[Question] In Latin America--and you have been emphasizing this--regional integration has been going on in the heat of a new international division of labor, bringing with it a presence, which is too strong, of transnational capital, tending to increase economic dependence. How do you evaluate the present and future situation of Latin America in regard to this process?

[Answer] I believe the situation is accelerating. That is, insofar as within the countries public assistance is beginning to be scarce or insufficient, these countries may be forced to report more often to transnational sources, and they may do this under much more miserable conditions. It is one thing to tap a transnational source to seek its technology, its cooperation—which can be a perfectly respectable element of policy—and quite another to do it under urgent or premature circumstances, which may cause the countries to negotiate under any conditions.

It is for this reason that we insist--referring again to Fidel Castro's idea--that the flow of public capital is basic, especially in these great choices of economic policy.

Transnationalization has been increasing, to a certain extent due to the scarcity of capital flowing through public channels, as a way of solving the problems of investment in these countries, and that problem could increase in the future under deteriorating conditions for the countries of the region.

If the countries resort to the transnationals as a formula of urgency or emergency to cope with their needs for capital, they may find themselves with only a single option, and what they must have are public, international options, which will permit them to make their own political decisions.

[Question] Mr Iglesias, at the FAO Conference there has been emphasis on a decrease in food production and in general in economic growth of a large group of Caribbean countries--except Cuba, of course--which make up the Caribbean subregion. How does ECLA evaluate the economic development future of the Caribbean and above all of its islands?

[Answer] Well now, we have been concerned with the Caribbean; we have a Committee for Caribbean Cooperation, which includes all the countries of this subregion which speak English, Spanish, French and Dutch, and in fact that committee includes those countries to promote cooperation at this time, when many of them are establishing their independence and require, for that reason, as much support as possible to strengthen their situation in the world and in the region.

We view this subregion as having great possibilities for development because of the very high level achieved by their leaders, which could even permit adequate use of the resources those countries have. I believe the so-called viability of these small economies has been exaggerated outside and even within these countries. I believe that with adequate world and regional cooperation, these countries can fully establish themselves as economic units in the region; what is needed is cooperation, and that is where the great challenge to the international community really lies. Within the region, horizontal cooperation--of which there has been so much talk-should have a special priority in this case. I believe that Latin America should look at the Caribbean subregion with a great sense of urgency with a view to its own development and with a sense of respect for the region's individualities and its own decisions. But let it be seen that the region can do much for the Caribbean, and that in that way the Caribbean can find itself again and in turn do something for the region, because the possibility for dialog, for horizontal cooperation, is there.

Lately I have noticed, in addition, that there is great interest and desire in the countries of the Caribbean to cooperate with the Latin American countries, but I believe we have done very little to date. No, we have not yet developed that concept of cooperation. There have been very laudable individual efforts and a few by some of the countries in the region, but as yet we have not taken this as a central theme, with great responsibility, for all the countries of Latin America, and I believe that that can be done in the future.

The Caribbean is the greatest concentration of ministates in the world, which is profoundly significant and should stimulate international cooperation as a distinguishing mark, given the nature of that subregion.

I believe some of the challenge lies in the fact that we have not yet thought it out sufficiently, and Latin America owes it to the Caribbean, to a certain extent, to cooperate more actively.

[Question] In view of the mastery of the problems of our region--independent of his high position in the United Nations--demonstrated by this Latin American economist, we could not resist the temptation to question him on the subject of demography, of which we know he has made several studies. We directed the dialog toward population growth in the next 2 decades. Just off the top of our heads we will try to take in all of Latin America and, notwithstanding the time, to learn about how the population will evolve, its tendency to continue to swell the cities infinitely and the heartbreaking mass of men and women who will reach working age without finding employment. But let us let Iglesias, rather, put our information in some sort of order.

[Answer] The subject of demography and unemployment has always been our little warhorse in regard to accusations about the social situation in Latin America. I have been pointing out, in recent ECLA projects, that the region is facing, on the one hand, the problem of population with a high growth index. Although there are clear indications that there will be a declining trend in the future--and this is a fact that has been anticipated in some countries in the region--in general we are going to have very high growth rates until the end of the century. On the other hand, we have accumulated some widespread critical situations of poverty, also pointed out by ECLA, and the fact that we are going to have a very large labor supply--we have placed the figure at about a 3 percent annual increase--means that Latin America is going to increase from 100 million to 250 million workers by the end of the century. Whatever the population policy or the final evolution of population trends, that is a mass of people which already exists.

This challenge, as we see it, has no precedent in the history of the human race; neither capitalist nor socialist development has had processes of accelerated economic growth with such enormous demands for labor.

It is a challenge for which there are certainly no clear answers; it is one of huge proportions, and the problem is more acute in some countries than in others, but that is going to be, without a doubt, the great challenge of the next few years.

Along with the foregoing, there is another equally important phenomenon--that of the great metropolitan areas, in which Latin America is going to see very rapid growth. We already have in the region more than 85 million people living in the big cities, and by the end of the century, Latin America will have the biggest city in the world (Mexico City).

All this means something which President Lopez Portillo said, and very correctly: that the subject of population and urbanization are historical challenges for his country, and I would say that this could be applied, by extension, to all Latin America.

[Question] One last question: How do you see the role of agriculture in the future development of Latin America?

[Answer] Agriculture is one of the most important parts of development. I believe there is a certain awakening in Latin America's political awareness with respect to the role of agriculture.

It is a phenomenon which has been accentuated in the last few years as a result of the same situation. Without ignoring the active role of industry and services, and also without comparing unfavorably the importance of those sectors in development, there is no doubt that agriculture is going to be called upon in a much more intense way than in the past to shore up the region's development process.

Foodstuffs are one of the most important exports of the region, and agricultural development is a way of sustaining industrial development itself. At the same time, we must not forget that many of Latin America's great social problems are rooted in agriculture.

So the challenge, as it is presented, is very great, and it is curious how that awareness has awakened simultaneously in many countries of the region. Everywhere one finds that the priority of agriculture is gaining ground, impelled by economic necessity and by social realities. And however small it may have been, agriculture appears now as an important, significant course of energy.

I believe that we must give this subject all the importance it requires in Latin America. It is a gigantic continent, which has been asleep in this matter, and it could really have a great contribution to make to solving the world agriculture problem and its own regional problem.

[Question] The time is up, and our distinguished visitor has important things to do, so...

[Answer] As you know, I am very pleased to be here in this country, where I have always been received as a friend, with great cordiality. In addition, it is a great opportunity for me to see at close range the process of change which is taking place here and which, judging from its characteristics, is unique in Latin America.

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CSO: 3010

CUBA, ST VINCENT CABLE ANNIVERSARY CONGRATULATIONS

FL031500 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 28 Nov 80 p 1

[Text] Barbados has received a personal cable of congratulations from President Fidel Castro of Cuba on the occasion of this country's 14th anniversary of independence.

President Castro's cable reads:

On the occasion of the celebration of the 14th anniversary of Barbados' independence, I have great pleasure in conveying the best wishes of the people and government of the Republic of Cuba, while I look forward to the strengthening of the ties which bind our peoples. With best wishes for the prosperity of the people of Barbados."

A cable of congratulation was also received from Prime Minister Milton Cato of St Vincent and the Grenadines. Prime Minister Cato's cable reads:

"On behalf of the government and people of St Vincent and the Grenadines and on my own behalf, I wish to extend to you and the government and people of Barbados, heartiest congratulations and very best wishes on the 14th anniversary of your country's independence.

"It is our sincere hope that the friendship and cordial relations which exist between our two countries will continue in the years ahead and that these will be further strengthened by our mutual quest for economic prosperity for our peoples and for closer regional cooperation."--(GIS)

CSO: 3020

COLUMNIST ATTACKS HOSTILITY OF ANDEAN PACT NATIONS

La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 21 Nov 80 p 2

[Article by Federico Nielsen Reyes: "Does the Andean Pact Sow Discord?"]

[Text] Because he regards them as damaging to our national dignity, the interim foreign minister of the republic, Col Luis Arce Gomez, acting in the absence of General Cerruto Calderon, who is in Washington at the General Assembly of the OAS, has issued a communique the contents of which sharply refute recent statements by the Colombian minister of foreign affairs, Mr Uribe Vargas. It would not be surprising if some opposition parliamentarian were to ask the Colombian executive branch to explain the reason for the animosity revealed by these statements with regard to Bolivia.

Foreign Minister Uribe Vargas said among other things, in connection with the meeting of presidents in Santa Marta on the occasion of the sesquicentennial anniversary of the death of the Liberator, scheduled for this coming 17 December, that it is a meeting of presidents elected by the "popular vote," i.e. a meeting for "democratic countries," for which reason only the chiefs of state of Venezuela, Peru, Ecuador, Panama, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic and the Spanish prime minister have been invited. With regard to the president of Bolivia, Uribe Vargas stated categorically that he had been excluded, which led a journalist to ask him how a community such as the Andean Pact can function if one president is "blackballed." The problem is very simple, Uribe told the journalist. "Bolivia can have whatever government it wants, but one drafts his own guest list for a gathering at his home." A rude statement as alien to a proper upbringing as if country bumpkins were speaking. To this must be added the fact, as the Foreign Ministry statement notes, that Mr Uribe Vargas, less than a week before his current statement, addressed the Bolivian minister of foreign affairs to tell him in clear and spontaneous fashion of the desire of his government not only to maintain the channels of communication and friendship, which had not been interrupted, but to broaden them, accepting the governmental appointment of the individual designated as ambassador to Bogota. The statement stresses that assertions as contradictory as they are unethical such as the Colombian foreign minister has now made are also an unprecedented evidence of the most elemental lack of courtesy, inexplicable in a citizen of Colombia, a country which has always venerated the gentlemanly and noble standards which should govern the actions of individuals entrusted with the representation of a nation."

The assertion that only those elected by a popular vote are entitled to be elected to head to Bolivian state is but an absurdity of comic invention. We have reviewed the records and bylaws of the Cartagena Agreement and nowhere is there any such limitation. And Foreign Minister Uribe contradicts himself in saying in his own statement that Bolivia can have whatever government it wants. Why then be alarmed if this Bolivian country now has a military government? The truth, which is not admitted, is that there is an indiscriminate prejudice against the military, which are but the armed branch of the people as the institution safeguarding national sovereignty. Would perhaps terrorists heading the government be preferable?

On the subject of the presidents invited to the Santa Marta meeting, Foreign Minister Arce Gomez said in his rebuttal that Bolivia rejects, as an attack on the goals of the Andean Pact, any desire to subordinate it to motives alien to the process of integration, claiming for itself the right to classify the governments in the Andean region as pure or impure, and says that the "people of Bolivia reject the arbitrary claim of others to authority to judge their sovereign rights, and they do not nor will they accept any type of harmful interference in their dignity and independence."

It should be made very clear that the meeting of presidents of nations heir to the legacy of Simon Bolivar in Santa Marta should be organized within the strict framework of the Cartagena Agreement in order not to distort its essence, as a part of that legacy, and only halfway multi-national, with the hateful exclusion of some of the most important countries in Latin America, such as Mexico, Brazil and Argentina. Where the spirit of Bolivar is concerned specifically, it behooves the government of Colombia--there is still time, as the virtual host, to see to it that this meeting of chiefs of the nations which are heirs to the spirit of Simon Bolivar is truly an expression of unity, with no members of the Pact left out. To do otherwise would mean endorsing discord precisely on the date and at the historic site of the death of the common father of our fatherlands, whose obsession in the last periods of his life was none other than the concept of unity, as he said in his proclamation to the Colombians: "If my death contributes to an end to partisanship and consolidation of the union, I will go tranquil to my grave." Those who at the present time do not contribute to unity are gravediggers.

The Foreign Ministry statement says that whether it remains in or withdraws from the Cartagena Agreement, this will be "a facultative and not a compulsory action, and it must be understood that this agreement is not a trench or a redoubt for the mutual defense of related policies, much less an association of mutual influences to support fictitious democracies without roots among the people." (Here the statement ends.)

Returning to the subject of non-recognition of an Andean nation, it should be stressed that the Pact nations are making themselves nothing less than ridiculous in showing reluctance, and the longer they delay in changing their attitude, the more notorious this obstinacy will become, in view of the fact that 30 nations, including the great powers, Russia, Japan, the FRG, Italy, Spain and other European nations and the most important ones in Latin America have stated that they are not suspending diplomatic relations with Bolivia. The United States is a different case, because President Carter, obsessed with his "ultra-democratic"

criterion in the belief that he is defending human rights, has rejected the political change made in Bolivia, and this criterion has even come to be imposed within the Andean Pact, leading its respective governments to interfere in the domestic life of a brotherly country, an interference which is certainly alien to the specific reason for the existence of the Cartagena Agreement, which is cooperation and not abandonment. The United States, in one way or another, imposes the dictates it deems suitable, using different tactics. Specifically we have the recent case in which while it rejected the military government of Bolivia, just a few weeks later it willingly recognized the no less military regime in Turkey for the simple reason that the civilian government ousted in that country was pro-Moscow, and therefore displeasing to Washington. President-elect Reagan has made it clear that in dealing with Latin America, his government will accord it the consideration it merits. Seemingly the new president sees the full scope of the importance of this area which is vital to the United States. This means that we for our part should prove ourselves worthy of ourselves and work to erase the poor impression that we Latin Americans live with our hands held out toward the north in an attitude of eternal supplication.

To speak the truth, General Garcia Meza's government does not depend on Andean recognition to survive, but it might happen that it will abandon the Pact temporarily not due to lack of desire to participate or as a gesture of protest against the "swindle" into which Industrial Allocations has been transformed. It would return to active participation in the Cartagena Agreement when the procedural shortcomings in the Andean environment have been corrected.

Whether invited or not, because the homage which should be rendered to Bolivar on Colombian territory is not the exclusive duty of Colombia, we believe that President Garcia Meza, as chief of state in the land which bears the name of our hero, should make an appearance at the very site--San Pedro Alejandrino in Santa Marta--where our noble forebear died, recalling there that the legacy of Bolivar to us was a fatherland with its own outlet to the sea, and that now, geographically, we are a country mutilated by Chile in a war of conquest, and to the shame of the spirit of justice in America, we have now been landlocked for 100 years, without any action being taken in the course of that long period of time to make amends for the tremendous damage done to Bolivia.

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CSO: 3010

PRESIDENT ON ECONOMIC MEASURES, OTHER ISSUES

La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 11 Nov 80 p 1

[Text] Potosi, 10 November--"The goal of the National Reconstruction Government is to rescue Bolivia from the bankruptcy in which the politicians have left us, to seek better paths for the Bolivian people and above all for the national majorities, the president of the republic, Gen Luis Garcia Meza, said during an inspection he made of the La Palca vaporization plant, which was inaugurated in January of 1981 [sic].

He stressed with emphasis that at no time has a date been named for the approval of economic measures. "Economic steps may or may not be taken," he said, "depending on the situation in which the country finds itself."

The text of the statement made by the chief of state in Potosi reads as follows:

"The president of the republic, Gen Luis Garcia Meza, stated today that the next goal of the National Reconstruction Government is to 'rescue Bolivia from the bankruptcy in which the politicians have left it' and to seek better days for the Bolivian people.

The chief of state made these statements while discussing the profitable study his government is making of corrective measures to be applied to the national economy to rescue it from its stagnation.

However he made it clear that these steps may or may not be taken, depending on economic conditions occurring in the country, and that in any case a task of consciousness-raising has been launched with the Bolivian people, so that as a whole they can respond to the demands of the National Reconstruction Government in connection with the corrective measures planned.

In this connection he said that 'Bolivia plays a very important role within the Andean Pact. We must speak forcefully and state that the benefits must be distributed among all equally. We Bolivians cannot always be the last to receive a part of the benefits,' General Garcia Meza said.

He reiterated that there is unity in the armed forces of the nation and that the rumours about a possible coup d'etat come from abroad. 'Siles Zuazo is responsible for these rumors. However, I must tell you that should such a situation arise, the armed forces will be able to control it,' he stressed.

Concerning the resumption of work at the Bolivian University, General Garcia Meza said that it is the commissions currently studying the university situation in detailed fashion which will have the last word to say on the matter.

However, he made it clear that when the university opens, the students will have to devote themselves to their studies because in this connection, the government will take firm action against the students who are not diligent in their studies, because they would be misusing state funds.

The president of the republic, in conclusion, recommended to the staff of all state institutions, both public, self-governing and semi-self-governing, that they not hire further personnel, because otherwise it will not be possible to rationalize wages, consistent with the economy of the country, beginning next year."

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CSO: 3010

GARCIA MEZA TERMS NATIONAL SENTIMENT FAVORABLE

La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 12 Nov 80 p 9

[Article by Dante Escobar: "General Garcia Meza Will Conclude His Tour of the Country in December"]

[Text] Gen Luis Garcia Meza, the president of the republic, will complete the trip he has been making to various regions of the country in the month of December, he stated in Potosi.

At the conclusion of a trip made to Robore and Yapacani, in the department of Santa Cruz, and to Tupiza, Potosi and Sucre, General Garcia Meza, who was accompanied by naval commanders, including Rear Admiral Ramiro Terrazas, said that his "trips to the country will be completed by the end of this year."

During his recent trip, the chief of state was also accompanied by Gen Hernan Ferrel Lobo, commander of the first army corps, with headquarters in Oruro; Liberation Army Col Rolando Arzabe, commander of the Lanza regiment in Guaqui; Col Luis Lafuente, commander of the Achacachi regiment; Col Luis Kuramoto, head of the first army department; Cpt Jose Coello, chief of the military police; Col Raul Ramallo, head of the higher national studies school, and Maj Carlos Macias, in charge of studies at the Army Military College.

Evaluation

Since he assumed office as head of the nation last 17 July, General Garcia Meza has been making tours through the interior of the republic.

When the president of the republic was asked whether he could assess the results achieved during the trips he has made throughout the country, he answered that they enabled him to observe the support offered by the people, especially the most needy sectors, to the armed forces government."

The trips enabled him to understand the real situation in which the people live. "This reality is unknown in the cities and leads to the development of erroneous concepts of the needs of the people," the president said.

He noted that daily contact with the peasants, workers, professional people, craftsmen and the middle class in general in the cities, towns and rural

settlements "enabled us to confirm that the proposals of the reconstruction government are oriented toward the needs of our people."

He said that the support received was massive and spontaneous. "This encourages us and it comforts us to know that we are on the correct path and that we are acting in accordance with the convictions of the Bolivian population, and not the sectarian minorities which are still seeking to promote a fratricidal conflict."

The president of the republic said that "during our tours of the rural sector, we have delivered tractors, educational materials and tools for farm work which will contribute to meeting the needs of the peasants.

"The evaluation of the trips I have made is highly favorable and positive in terms of the action of my government. I am satisfied, although I was not able to visit many rural settlements to which I was invited. I hope to do this in the future," the president of the republic said.

The chief of the military household, Col Jorge Salazar, explained for his part that General Garcia Meza had made trips throughout the interior of the country at the rate of 7 or 8 per month since 17 July.

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CSO: 3010

PROSPECTS FOR MINING SECTOR DISCUSSED

La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 21 Nov 80 p 3

[Article by Jorge Sanchez Pena: "The Future of Bolivian Tin"]

[Text] In the economic world, Bolivia is known as a country producing ores and in particular as a tin producer. Its "tin-bearing sector" includes some of the largest veined deposits in the Western world. Its production and potential have won it second place among producers, with approximately 30,000 tons, after Malaya, which produces more than 63,000 tons per year. Indonesia and Thailand are challenging Bolivia's position and may surpass it, mainly because of the type of deposits they exploit, which are those called alluvia (beds) and are characterized by low exploitation types.

Despite the adverse aspects of our domestic tin deposits, which are located more than 4,000 meters above sea level, the complexity of their low-content minerals, their encasement in very hard and highly silicified rock, and the inefficient and inadequate administration of the state-owned enterprises, which account for approximately 70 percent of the total domestic production, Bolivia would be in a position to increase its production substantially with the implementation of a realistic mining policy which, if indeed it could not seek to achieve the 46,338-ton level of the end of the 1929 peak, would enable it to produce more than 36,000 tons per year. Such a policy should make the profitable exploration and exploitation of large mineral-bearing masses with very low tin content, under one-half a percent, which constitute our greatest reserves today, possible.

Since the period of maximal tin production, which was in 1929, more than 50 years of intensive exploitation have passed, and naturally, like all deposits in the world, ours are being reduced. This fact is reflected in the drop in national production, which in recent years has varied between 28,000 (1973) and 33,000 (1977) tons per year. But this notable decline in comparison to 1929 cannot be taken as a real indication of our productive potential. The reduction in our production has been mainly the result of the lack of capital for exploration, development and exploitation of poor ores with a low tin content (0.1 percent to 0.5 percent Sn) requiring new systems and a change of machinery for tin recovery.

Once the problems the exploitation and recovery of low-metal-content ores with a profit margin have been overcome, it is reasonable to presume that the launching of serious exploration work in the tin-yielding belt which stretches approximately 800 kilometers from north to south and the increase in reserves would enable

Bolivia to become the most important tin producer in the West, bearing in mind that currently the most productive tin-bearing deposits are located in Southeast Asia.

This geopolitical fact represents a positive factor for attracting risk capital for exploration from the largest tin consumers in the world, which are precisely the U.S. industrial complexes. We believe that the launching of a truly serious exploratory program demands sizable quantities of risk capital, brought in under conditions similar to those established for the exploration and production of oil in the country.

It is common knowledge that the life of any deposit is determined by the exploratory work, development of reserves and establishment of modern and efficient systems to facilitate optimal recovery and a consequently profitable operation. Exploration expenditures are so large that normally the mining enterprises allocate a given sum of money per ton of ore extracted. Assuming that the Llallagua (Catavi) deposit can yield 4,000 tons of ore per day, at least 1.2 million U.S. dollars per year should be invested in exploration and development work, or otherwise the production level would drop as a result of the reduced reserves with the consequent limitation on the life of the deposit.

The current tin production figures, which are dropping, would seem to indicate that the mining industry does not have either sufficient exploration funds or the means or systems of tin recovery for low-content ores. The factors limiting an increase in the production in the state-owned mines also are valid for private mining, but because of the flexibility of its management, the availability of funds and speed in making decisions, this sector is in a better position to implement the measures required for greater profitable production, provided that it can obtain the proper understanding and cooperation from government bodies.

In synthesis, we believe that the solution to the national problem of retaining our position as a major tin-producing country, beyond an increase in our production, lies basically in obtaining risk capital from such highly industrialized countries as the United States, Japan or Germany. To achieve profitable production in the exploitation of our old deposits, new investments are needed making it possible to increase the tonnage extracted, to raise the low recovery indices (by flotation, superflotation and vaporization) and, basically, to increase the current capacity of the preconcentration and concentration mills.

None of these aspects is beyond the broad knowledge of our domestic technicians and they have been explained repeatedly to the governments currently in office. Unfortunately, these recommendations have probably been shelved, ignored or simply rejected by empiricists serving as advisers and unaware of the decisive weight of the mining industry within the national economy. Any decline in mining production means a lag in the economic development of the country. The value of Bolivia's ore exports in 1979 came to approximately $600 billion U.S., accounting for about 75 percent of our export total. If the figures and facts set forth do not lead to the implementation of an intensive campaign of exploration and development, the mining industry is destined to stagnate and finally to disappear.

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CSO: 3010

MORTALITY RATE STATISTICS VIEWED WITH ALARM

La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 21 Nov 80 p 4

[Text] The mortality rate in the country has increased alarmingly in recent years, with the result that 213 of every 1,000 persons die before reaching the age of 2. This figure is even more alarming in the rural sector, where 256 out of every 1,000 inhabitants die, according to the conclusions reached by the Fourth Project Workshop Seminar on Population Policies organized by the Ministry of Planning and Coordination.

The statistics established at this seminar are "alarming," the participants, as well as officials at the overall social policy and planning office which sponsored the reunion, said.

The seminar, which was held with a view to presenting the results of 8 surveys regarded as a tool for the diagnosis of population problems lasting 3 weeks, spokesmen for the Ministry of Planning and Coordination said.

"The studies were related to the historical-structural framework of the population and development in the country, description of the socio-demographic contexts, the mortality phenomenon, the birth-rate phenomenon, the volume of internal migration, rural migration with regard to the settlements and psycho-social aspects of the rural-urban migration," it was explained.

Mortality Rate

The results of the mortality study, like that of the birth rate, corroborated the already-known trends placing the country in the initial stage of demographic transition, according to the reports provided by the organizers.

They said that of every 1,000 inhabitants in the country, 213 die before reaching the age of 2. "This situation is more acute in the rural areas, where the probability of death for these children is 256 out of every 1,000."

Mortality rates were also established by ecological strata, revealing that in the valleys, the rate comes to 250 inhabitants out of every 1,000 included in the established age range, with a figure of 217 for every 1,000 on the high plateau and 160 out of every 1,000 on the plains.

In terms of mortality by social strata, a significantly higher rate was seen for the lower strata, according to the study: 262 out of every 1,000, while the figure for the upper middle class was 154 out of each 1,000.

Birth Rate

Where the birth rate is concerned, the different trends have had the effect of increasing the differences in the birth rate to be found within the populations located in the urban and extreme rural contexts.

The studies submitted also stressed the characteristics of migrants, showing for example that the most important age groups for people migrating falls between 15 and 34 for men and 15 and 24 for women. "On the high plateau migration by women predominates, while on the other hand the migration of men is more important in the valleys and on the plains."

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CSO: 3010

COMMUNIST LEADER INTERVIEWED ON POLITICAL OPENING

Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 15 Oct 80 p 4

[Interview with Brazilian Communist Party [PCB] Secretary General Giocondo Dias; date and place not given]

[Text] Sao Paulo--The political opening has not come to a halt said Giocondo Dias, secretary general of the outlawed Brazilian Communist Party, yesterday. He supports the dialog of opposition leaders with the government through the president of the PDS [Social Democratic Party], Senator Jose Sarney, because he finds it "normal and useful."

According to the PCB secretary general, "The communists are betting on the opening" and are preparing the Seventh Party Congress to be held in 1981. The agenda being prepared will be revealed this year, reported Giocondo Dias in answer to questions asked by JORNAL DO BRASIL.

Controversial Subjects

Questions on differences between the present secretary general and former Secretary General Luis Carlos Prestes were not answered, because, according to Sao Paulo communist leaders, the Central Committee is preparing a document to be revealed in the next few days on the subject.

Neither did Giocondo Dias answer questions about the Workers Party [PT], Leonel Brizola, the MR-8 clandestine group, the PC do B [Communist Party of Brazil], nor on the succession to the governorship of Sao Paulo in 1982.

[Question] How do the communists view the position of the PMDB [Brazilian Democratic Movement Party] and PP [Popular Party] leaders who talk with the government through Senator Sarney to pledge their support to President Figueiredo in the fight against terrorism?

[Answer] It should not seem strange that leaders of parties talk to anyone to fix responsibilities for terrorist acts. We believe that to be normal and useful. Indeed, the principal objective of the terrorists was to block the process of opening, which for good or bad is taking place in the country. On the other hand, the emergence of terrorism is a symptom of the growing difficulties of the government in reforming itself and surviving. The action of terrorism is going to create conditions for imposing a regression. And it is obvious that for that it has the support and hands-off attitude of large well-entrenched sectors in the power system.

[Question] Do the communists support the president in the fight against terrorism?

[Answer] Look, the one who has the best means for identifying and punishing the terrorists is obviously the government. We do not know up to now, however, of any specific measure which has been taken in this respect to which we could give our support or solidarity.

[Question] Senator Montoro and Governor Maluf believe that terrorists attacks may help democracy. The senator believes that they strengthen democracy as they unite society in a unanimous rejection of those actions. Do the communists agree with those positions?

[Answer] We do not know of those statements but there is no way to confuse things: The senator favors democracy and the government is against it. For our part, we are radically against the theory of "the worst, the better." We are against any type of terrorism. Terrorism is harmful for democracy and the working class. The path to the resolution of political problems is the action of the masses. That is why we even think that in order to defeat terrorism the joint action of all the forces which oppose it is necessary.

[Question] How do the communists view the two-way movement of the government, whereby, according to political analysts, in order to punish the right it will also have to punish the left?

[Answer] Two-way movement? Where? We do not observe any two-way movement in this respect. On the contrary, during these 16 years only the democratic forces were repressed.

[Question] The communists are also accused of practicing a two-way movement, a radical movement during moments of greater repression and conciliatory toward the political opening.

[Answer] Our recent political history of fighting against the military regime implanted in 1964 is not vacillating. Even in the moments of greatest repression when many of our comrades were murdered we tried not to move away from a policy of unity among all democratic forces. We never ceased trying to form a broad mass front in the fight for democracy. And this was at a time when other forces advocated methods that were supposedly shorter. We vigorously resisted the adventurist and leftist wave. We always tried to overcome the coupist temptation.

Throughout that period we never were conciliatory with the regime. We are a force which fights openly for the radical change of Brazilian society, for democracy and socialism.

[Question] Luis Inacio da Silva says that the government blames the right for the attacks to give the impression that the left is in power, that President Figueiredo and Ministers Golbery and Delfim are of the left. Do the communists agree with that position?

[Answer] We are also unaware of such statements attributed to Lula, whose position is one of combat against terrorism.

[Qeustion] Are the communists absolutely certain of direct elections in 1982?

[Answer] The postponement of municipal elections, and other antidemocratic measures, indicate that they will not be held. The regime is not unaware of the important role that elections traditionally play in the marshalling and unification of all the forces opposed to it. That is why the struggle for the 1982 elections acquires a particular significance. There is no assurance they will be held because there are powerful forces interested in postponing them indefinitely. Moreover, the government is maneuvering to prevent a victory of the opposition forces, in case those elections are held, by means of several restrictions. Only the unity and the marshalling of all the democratic forces and all those who favor the holding of direct elections in the country will be able to guarantee them.

[Question] What is most important to the communists, a constituent assembly now or the holding of direct elections in 1982?

[Answer] Look, it does not seem proper to us to pose the question in that way. We do not see a contradiction between struggles for direct elections in 1982 and the struggle for a constituent assembly. On the contrary, they are two great objectives which complement and strengthen each other. Direct elections strengthen democratic life and, therefore, contribute to putting an end to authoritarianism. In turn, the national constituent assembly should seal the fate of that authoritarianism.

[Question] Does the PCB, following the example of Senator Tancredo Neves, believe that the opening has "stalled" or has even, as Raimundo Faoro said, "come to a halt?"

[Answer] No, the government has only managed to impose the limits it established to give form to its plans of self-reform aimed at consolidating and institutionalizing the regime it would like to see prevail. That is why it is encountering more and more difficulties in that direction. Thus, just as it was obliged to give space to the democratic forces and the working class, space which is the real opening, it could have to do it again, depending on the popular mobilization and the degree of unity of the opposition forces. The communists, therefore, are betting on the opening.

[Question] Does the PCB, in view of the work it is doing in that aspect, have some idea of when it will become legal?

[Answer] The legality of the party is a sort of thermometer, a sort of index of the degree of advance or retreat of the democratisation process in a country. In Brazil, where anticommunism in recent years became the official doctrine of the state, the winning of democracy is inseparable from the winning of legal status for the party, which would mean a blow to the ideological arsenal of the regime. That is why the idea of legality of the party is not only of interest to us alone.

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POLL SHOWS DROP IN GOVERNMENT POPULARITY, DIRECT ELECTIONS FAVORED

Popularity Drops

Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 14 Nov 80 p 4

[Text] The government's popularity index reached its lowest point in August, when 59 percent of the population disapproved of President Joao Figueiredo's performance, according to a poll conducted in 19 states released yesterday by the Gallup Institute.

The president's popularity had been increasing since his inauguration in March 1979: May, 47 percent; August, 56 percent; October, 57 percent. In January, however, only 37 percent of those interviewed approved, but in April the index increased slightly, to 39 percent, dropping in August to 33 percent.

According to the analysis accompanying the poll's statistical tables, the drop in popularity occurred in the November-December period, when the president changed his style of government after the incidents that occurred during his visit to Santa Catarina.

Among the class categories defined by the poll, the most well-off segment of the population is the one that most disapproves of the government, amounting to 70 percent of the interviewees who expressed an opinion. The lowest index of disapproval is in the lower income group, which indicated a 50 percent disapproval index.

The report also revealed that among Brazilian regions, the highest index of disapproval occurred in the southern states.

Direct Elections Preferred

Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 13 Nov 80 p 3

[Text] Sao Paulo--A national poll released by the Gallup Institute yesterday revealed that 63 percent of the Brazilians favor direct elections at all levels, including for president of the republic. The same poll reveals that 74 percent of the country's population favors direct elections for state governors.

The results obtained by Gallup were collected from a sample of 2,745 persons of both sexes, all ages and all socio-economic levels by states, according to the distribution of the Brazilian population, according to the demographic size of the cities.

In response to the question: "In your opinion, should the elections for mayors of the capitals, governors of the states and president of the republic be direct or indirect?" the persons interviewed revealed the following preferences: 63 percent favored direct elections at all levels and 17 percent indirect elections at all levels, while 17 percent favored direct elections only at some levels.

Eight percent prefer direct elections only for governors and mayors, 3 percent only for mayors, 1 percent only for governors, 2 percent only for president of the republic, a similar number for governors and president, and 1 percent for mayors and the president of the republic.

In the division of social classes, 70 percent of class B favor direct elections at all levels compared to 6 percent for class C, 53 percent for class A, 62 percent for class D and 43 percent for class E. By age group, 66 percent of persons 50 years and older favored direct elections for all positions compared to 63 percent for persons in the 18 to 29-year old group, and 61 percent for the 39 to 49-year old group.

Governors

It was observed that in the capitals, 78 percent favor direct elections for governors; in cities with more than 200,000 inhabitants, the percentage rises to 89; in cities with a population of between 10,001 and 20,000, the percentage is 70; between 5,000 and 10,000 inhabitants, 68 percent; between 1,001 and 5,000, it is 60 percent; and up to 1,000 it is 66 percent.

In the Southeast regions, 78 percent of the population favors direct elections for governor, 67 percent in the Southern region, 74 percent in the Northeast region and 51 percent in the Northern and Center-West.

That division by cities and by regions was made only for the governor category.

PDS, PMDB Favored

Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 14 Nov 80 p 4

[Text] Sao Paulo--Brazilian voters are identifying more and more with the Brazilian Democratic Movement Party (PMDB) and the Social Democratic Party (PDS) to the detriment of the Workers Party (PT) and the Brazilian Labor Party (PTB), according to the poll released yesterday by the Gallup Institute.

Since last March, when Gallup began to measure public acceptance of the parties after the party reform, preference for the PMDB increased from 10 percent to 16 percent. The PDS rose from 13 percent to 15 percent, although in one of the polls conducted in May, it reached 16 percent.

Last March the PT was preferred by 18 percent of the voters, this figure dropping to 9 percent in August. And the PTB--which was the most popular party in the first poll, being preferred by 22 percent of the voters--dropped to 12 percent in August. The Democratic Workers Party (PDT) was not included in the polls until August, was preferred by 3 percent of the voters. The Popular Party (PP) dropped from 7 percent in March to 6 percent in August.

According to the poll, the PMDB is the most popular party in the Southeast--17 percent of the voters compared to 8 percent for the PDS. On the other hand, the PDS has a higher level of acceptance in the Northeast: 24 percent of the voters compared to 14 percent for the PMDB. The Southeast region also includes the largest number of voters who prefer the PT (12 percent) and the PP (7 percent). The PTB and PTD receive their highest level of acceptance in the southern part of the country: 14 percent and 8 percent, respectively.

Recognition

The poll also revealed that the PDS, PMDB and PTB are the parties with the highest degree of public recognition by the Brazilian urban population. Forty-seven percent of those interviewed said they were familiar with the PDS and 45 percent with the PTB and the PMDB. The PT was mentioned by 28 percent and the PP by 25 percent. However, 19 percent of the total number of interviewees said the former National Renewal Alliance (ARENA) existed as a party; and 20 percent similarly mentioned the former Brazilian Democratic Movement (MDB).

Reform

The poll also measured the popularity of the party reform, indicating that 39 percent of those interviewed were in favor and 14 percent against. But 47 percent of those interviewed said they had no opinion on the party reform.

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CSO: 3001

NEWSPAPER APPROVES 'REALISTIC POSITION' OF U.S. REPORT

PY090246 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 7 Dec 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Realistic Position"]

[Text] In a little more than a month the U.S. Government will be changing hands and it is certain that its foreign policy will change both in substance and style.

It will not be just an ideological turn. All U.S. society has the sensation that the country has lost prestige and ground vis-a-vis the Soviet Union. That frustration plus the internal economic crisis were the bases for Ronald Reagan's overwhelming electoral victory. And the new president will have to pay heed to this by dint of his own will and his rapport with the electorate.

In what way will that affect us? Brazil is not and never was at the top of the U.S. Department of State's agenda, not because of a deliberate snub but because of the simple reason that its experts have always misunderstood Latin America and it is inherent to human nature to attach little importance to what is not well understood. This is an error, but a historical one.

The new tack the U.S. diplomacy will take as of 20 January cannot change this picture by itself. We are not the docile ally that Reagan is thinking of cultivating in the third world, and neither the regime nor the national character has any tendency toward the Soviets for us to worry about.

In that context, the only positive element of some importance is a report on Brazilian-U.S. relations recently made public by a high-level commission made up of personalities of business, university and diplomatic circles.

That report is not an official document. However, it represents the views of the American establishment since it is signed by personalities such as Gen Vernon Walters, Professor Alfred Stepan, Rodman Rockefeller and former state department under secretary William Rogers who is the commission's leading political figure.

The U.S. establishment is always close to power. In formulating his policy toward Brazil, whoever the occupant of the White House is, he will have to hear the signers of this report, or people who are members of the same clubs or who lunch in the same restaurant.

And this is fine, because the conclusions in that report, which was 1 year in the making, are clearsighted to a surprising degree at times.

In a few words, the conclusions are the simple recognition of a reality that, first Brazil is going through a political experience the success of which, by itself and because of the example it sets, is of interest to all those who prefer to live under democratic regimes; second, Brazil is facing economic difficulties of external origin and it is advantageous for the United States to help our country overcome them; and third, Brazil is a country that thinks with its own head.

In even fewer words: What is good for Brazil is also good for the United States.

It is hard to tell what weight this collective opinion of experts in various fields will have on the policy to be implemented by the Reagan Government. The directives made known by Reagan's assistants place emphasis on different points, although not antagonistic ones. These directives refer to a softening of the human rights policy and concern with social reforms which dominates the Carter team.

In other words, those directives have much more to do with El Salvador and Nicaragua than with Brazil.

It really does not matter much for the good relations between Brazil and the United States whether the power in Washington is in the hands of liberals or conservatives, as long as they are as realistic as the members of this high-level commission that issued the report.

CSO: 3001

TAVARES VIEWS POLITICAL-MILITARY DIALOG, REAGAN VICTORY

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 11 Nov 80 p 6

[Interview with 2d Army Commander Gen Milton Tavares; in Sao Paulo on 10 November]

[Text] General Milton Tavares, the commander of the 2d Army, reassumed his command yesterday after a 30-day vacation and granted a press interview in which he stated that the "Military Statute categorically forbids politics in the barracks. And," he added, "we cannot take politics into the barracks." In the general's opinion, dialog with the armed forces must be carried out normally, through the man who is in charge of the political area, namely, its minister."

Following is the text of the interview with Gen Milton Tavares:

[Question] How do you analyze the announced rapprochement with the military by the opposition politicians?

[Answer] That's a good question. And there is a certain confusion about the matter. The military have never been shut off from contact with anyone. It just happens that the military have two particular characteristics that can never be contravened: any armed force operates on the basis of discipline and line of command. And that principle cannot be broken except at the risk of general loss of control. The dialog with the armed forces must be conducted normally through the man who is in charge of the political area, namely, its minister. The military sector cannot dialog with the politicians as the students do. I cannot permit officers and sergeants in my army to meet to discuss the situation in Brazil with opposition or communist leaders. That would seriously jeopardize discipline and the line of command. Furthermore, the Military Statute categorically forbids politics in the barracks. And we cannot take politics into the barracks, much less, permit the armed forces to be transformed into a pressure force for democratization, as I read in an interview by a deputy. It is something that even evokes surprise because democratization is being carried out with the backing and support of the armed forces. That business about a pressure force, without thinking ill of anyone, is even difficult to understand.

[Question] Do you have any special plan as you reassume your command?

[Answer] There is no change in my command. I am a resolute defender of law and order. Within that context everything will be fine.

[Question] With regard to the rapprochement of politicians?

[Answer] A deputy said that it was necessary to transform the military into liberals, and that cannot be. To think of transforming groups of military into mass groups is even naive.

[Question] How about the expulsion of Father Vito Miracapillo?

[Answer] Father Vito's expulsion was a provincial problem that the uproar of the media transformed into a national problem. There was a request by our president for the Vatican to resolve the problem and that was easy and simple. I do not know why it was not resolved. That priest was a foreigner and he seriously offended the Brazilian nationality. He did not offend the president, the government or the armed forces. He offended all of us, and I do not believe there was any other alternative. Let the attitude of the government, fully respecting the decision of the judiciary be noted, respected and lauded. All of that is democracy.

[Question] Do you believe that expulsion may have hurt the relationship of the Brazilian Government with the Church?

[Answer] No. The Church is one thing and Father Vito Miracapillo is quite different. One is the whole, the other is the individual. And in any whole, the individual can err. The Brazilian people are deeply Catholic. There is no conflict between the government and the Church, nor can there be. This is, as in the case of Father Miracapillo, a disagreement. That is natural.

[Question] How do you view the approaching elections of the National Student Union (UNE)?

[Answer] As far as I am concerned, it does not exist. That is the way I view it. That's right, it does not exist.

[Question] Is Reagan's election going to improve anything for Latin America?

[Answer] That is a very political question and difficult to answer. So far, Reagan's election has one aspect: the enormous demonstration of democracy given by the American people. A country where an administration that displeases is replaced by another, without fights and intelligently. As for what he is going to do, it is to early to express an opinion.

At the conclusion of the interview, the 2d Army commander declared: "I want to take this opportunity to congratulate the great people of Sao Paulo, particularly the metal workers of Sao Paulo and management for the intelligent manner in which they acted on the recent wage agreement, beneficial for all concerned. I believe that that should be the correct line to follow: neither management being intransigent and paying too little, nor the worker demanding things that cannot be granted; things that we see being demanded to create a situation. But I want to tell the people of Sao Paulo that I am returning exactly the same, anticommunist as I have always been and will die being, because I do not accept their ideas by any means, and I am sorry if anybody does. I am a defender of law and order and in a position to support the authorities whenever necessary and I am a faithful executor of the orders of the president of the republic and the army minister.

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CSO: 3001

EXPORTS OF MUNITIONS, ARMORED VEHICLES INCREASING

Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 9 Nov 80 p 33

[Article by Milton F. da Rocha Filho: "Brasil Sells Bombs, Rockets and Grenades"]

[Text] Sao Jose dos Campos (SP)--Brazil is developing incendiary bombs and napalm and has completed the plans for its first missile, the Piranha, which has its first launching phase scheduled two years from now. Today the country exports bombs, rockets, grenades of various types and light armored vehicles and there is interest by several European countries in coparticipating in its space program. The Space Activities Institute (IEA) is developing technology in its military division and industrial production is delegated to private industry of national capital.

Until a short time ago, Brazil was known only for its exports of ENGESA (Specialized Engineers, Inc.) light armored vehicles, but today a very large variety of weapons is sold abroad. The total amount sold abroad by the end of the year should be more than $500 million. Many of those deals are bilateral and result from military agreements, not being revealed for "reasons of security."

President of ENGESA Luis Withaker, said that his presence in Iraq at the end of October was to give "moral support to our officials and to let Iraq know that we are not abandoning it."

According to him, that position will help in future negotiations. He explained that the negotiations for selling light armored vehicles to China went very well and that there is a great possibility of winning a contract from the U.S. Army for the purchase of equipment. We have an advanced technology in light armored vehicles in which, for example, we compete with the Soviet Union.

Lt Col Jose Marconi Santos of the military equipment division of the IAE emphasized that the need to equip and modernize the Brazilian Air Force [FAB] produced a number of pieces of equipment as a byproduct of the space program. After the termination of several military agreements, the equipment used by the FAB became obsolete, however, replacements have been made, in large part by items manufactured in the country.

Production of Foreign Credits

The country has developed three space rockets up to now: Sonda-1, which reaches 80 to 100 kilometers in altitude; Sonda-2, an experimental rocket; and Sonda-3, already approved, which goes from 180 to 200 kilometers in altitude. There is interest by European countries in coparticipating in scientific research with Sonda-3.

Sonda-4 is now being developed. It weighs more than eight tons. The IEA is engaged in the phase of reorganizing its offices and the launching base preparing for Sonda-4, which will be launched in 2 years and will be used for research on the construction of a satellite launching vehicle (VLS).

Rocket guidance equipment has already been developed with Sonda-3 and the launching base has complete control of its flight. The VLS will be a combination of rockets. The Sonda-4 project is in the stages of mockups and testing of propellants. The technology for its recovery has already been developed.

Rapid Development

The development of the space program and the creation of weapons technology for the FAB took place in the last 5 years. In the sector of weapons for aircraft, ammunition and guns such as cannon and machineguns were developed. All that equipment is manufactured nationally. Industrial production of aircraft automatic weapons has not yet begun because FAB orders to EMBRAER [Brazilian Aeronautics Company] are small and do not require mass production of those products.

The exporting of military aircraft has not yet begun either. It should begin in 1981 with the export of the T-27 beginning next year (construction of the second prototype of this aircraft was begun 5 weeks ago) by EMBRAER. Five of these aircraft, which are for military training purposes, will be built each month. Another export prospect in military aircraft will be the AMX in 1986 in cooperation with Italy (each country will develop that fighter aircraft independently).

However, Brazil already exports munitions and weapons in addition to aircraft firing sights.

National Rockets and Missiles

As byproducts of the space program, the country produces and exports the SBAT-37 and the SBAT-70 (SBAT means Brazilian Air-Ground System) for equipping combat aircraft. The SBAT-37 is a rocket produced industrially by AVIBRAS [Aerospace Industry, Inc.] and the Valparaiba Explosives Company for the domestic market and for export and it is used for training in the launching of rockets.

The SBAT-70 (The United States has the same rocket with the name of FFR-275) has special precision fuses produced in Brazil.

The newest item is the SBAT-127, a byproduct of Sonda-1, which has just been developed and should now begin to be used in firing tests from aircraft. The new Brazilian rocket can be used against sea or land targets (such as tanks).

Aerial bombs and their respective fuses were developed and can be used in low and high-speed aircraft. They are manufactured in Salto in the interior of Sao Paulo in the PIC factory. The fuses are produced in the DF Vasconcelos. Horasa, also a national factory, is developing an inertial fuse used in the warheads of combat rockets.

"We are developing napalm and incendiary bombs of the type which can be exported," declared Lt Col Jose Marconi Santos. As for the Piranha missle, he explained that the development of its plans were concluded after 2 years of work.

The missile will weigh 90 kilograms and measure 2.6 meters in length. The plan has been advanced to the level of details, and tunnel tests have been made with small-scale mockups. The first launching should take place within 2 years. Missile guidance will be accomplished by heat sensors (infrared).

The Valparaiba Explosives Company is one of the companies which mass produces the technology developed by the IAE, manufacturing not only rockets but other types of weapons for export such as the rifle grenades (high explosive antitank type), to be used in the 762 rifle [presumably the 7.62mm rifle]. It can also be used against shelters and fortifications. It also produces an antipersonnel high explosive grenade, which can also be used against concrete and armor of up to two inches.

The Valparaiba produces the 3.5 rocket (high explosive antitank), which can be used against fortifications and possibly against "unprotected personnel," says the company's catalog, which has titles in English because of international sales. It also manufactures the M/3 handgrenade with a time delay fuse. The grenade weighs 340 grams. It can be used as a demolition charge and for the breaking and holing of steel plates.

There are also colored smoke grenades weighing 600 grams used for signalling, conventional tear gas grenades of two types, one weighing 600 grams and one weighing 115 grams, and there is the M-1 teargas canister.

Who Produces Military Equipment

Company	Location	Manufactures
ENGESA	SP	Light armored vehicles and other light and heavy military vehicles
EMBRAER	SP	Xavante airplane and the T-27 trainer. Being planned: the AMX (a straight jet) in association with AER-Machi.
Valparaiba Company	RJ	Bombs, Rockets, Grenades and Rifles
ENGEX	BA	90mm Cannon

PIC	SP	Bombs
Bernardini	SP	Tracked armored vehicles
AVIBRAS	SP	Rockets
D.F. Vasconcelos	SP	Precision fuses
Horasa	SP	Precision fuses
ELETROMETAL	SP	Special metal alloys for military equipment

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CSO: 3001

GOVERNMENT ANTICIPATES REDUCTION IN 1981 FOOD IMPORTS

Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 16 Nov 80 p 38

[Text] Brasilia (O GLOBO)--In 1981, the Ministry of Agriculture foresees that national production of beans, rice, corn and potatoes should be enough to meet domestic demand, eliminating the need to import, as was the case in previous years. Dependence on imports will also be reduced for garlic and fruits, but for other products, such as olive oil and spices (oregano, cumin, coriander, etc.), replacement of imports will depend on greater diversification of production in the country's more developed agricultural areas.

The most recent rice crops suffered the consequences of a discouraging government policy, with the price tables, as well as serious weather problems. Supply problems have begun to appear, necessitating imports.

Last year, when the problem was more severe, imports reached about 700,000 tons of hulled rice. This year, 250,000 tons in imports have been authorized to date, but they were dictated more by caution than necessity, according to Agriculture Ministry advisors.

The ministry believes there is enough rice in the country to meet domestic needs, but because of low prices the market has been very slow, as producers and middlemen hold back, waiting for a better price. The government imports and purchases are aimed only at insuring regulatory reserves.

The forecast for the next crop is between 7.7 million and 8.2 million tons, without taking into account the harvest in the north and northeast. If there are no critical weather problems and the forecasts are confirmed, domestic production could meet the country's needs.

Corn

Brazil was exporting corn before 1977, when domestic production presented occasional surpluses. The disincentive price policy and severe weather problems caused major declines in the last three harvests, however.

On the other hand, consumption rose rapidly because of the accelerated development of poultry and hog farming, which are now responsible for about 70 percent of the demand for corn. The harvest at the beginning of this year would have met Brazil's needs, but the almost total loss of production in the northeast forced the government to resort to imports to supply the region.

This year, to date, Brazil has imported 1.2 million tons of corn. According to Agriculture Ministry estimates, imports will not reach the 1.7 million-ton total authorized by the National Monetary Council. The prospects for next year are good, as forecasts indicate an 18-percent increase in production, which should reach over 22 million tons. With this production, it will not be necessary to import corn.

Wheat

Wheat also presents a special situation because of the subsidy granted by the government since 1972, which will amount to about 60 billion cruzeiros this year and could exceed 100 billion cruzeiros in 1981. The subsidy reduced the price of the product so much that consumption has been increasing at a rate of 8 percent per year since the subsidy was introduced.

Brazilian production has never been sufficient to handle this growth in consumption, and the discrepancy has widened in the last few years, with the continual crop losses resulting from weather problems (frosts) and disease. Although the area under cultivation has increased, production remains below 3 million tons. Today, imports cover 70 percent of domestic consumption.

Only the withdrawal of the subsidy could reverse this trend, but specialists of the ministry itself, who oppose the subsidy, admit that this must be done gradually. Withdrawal of the subsidy would divert much of the present demand for wheat to other important food products such as corn and rice. Hence, the withdrawal should be effected in accordance with production in these other crops.

The wheat subsidy affects domestic production of oats and rye, which is declining precipitously, dictating importation. Barley, the other grain similar to wheat, is not affected only because there is a special demand for it in the manufacture of beer. Great increases in rye production are occurring at this time.

Garlic and Potatoes

Brazil has always imported garlic; we are the world's second largest consumer (60,000 tons this year). Domestic production, which in recent years met only 30 percent of the demand, is reacting to the government incentives, and reductions of 20 percent per year in imports are foreseen.

Although white potatoes (except for seed potatoes) have not been imported for many years, the shortage in recent months led the government to authorize imports of 30,000 tons, a measure which has been criticized by Agriculture Ministry personnel. The decline in production of white potatoes is also a result of the lack of incentives for the producers, but the situation has already been altered for next year.

Fruit

Brazil's fruit imports are still high; of the 4.61 billion cruzeiros spent last year, apples alone were responsible for 2.59 billion cruzeiros. In addition to apples, we also import pears, grapes, fruits with stones (peaches, dates, plums and cherries) and dried fruits (of all kinds, including Christmas sweetmeats such as raisins, almonds, hazelnuts, chestnuts and walnuts).

The problem of apples has merited special attention from the Agriculture Ministry, which has already launched a special program to reduce dependency on imports of the fruit. Production of the stone fruits has also increased substantially in recent years. All fruit imports, however, are covered by exports of Brazilian fruits and fruit juices.

Rice Crop Will Equal Previous Harvest

Porto Alegre (O GLOBO)--The 1980/1981 rice crop in Rio Grande do Sul will virtually equal the previous harvest, reaching about 2.2 million tons, according to Arare Vargas Fortes, president of the Rio Grande Rice Institute (IRGA). The estimate, which is consistent with the figures of the regional office of the CFP (Production Finance Commission), provides for a seeded area of about 600,000 hectares.

The Rio Grande harvest is more significant in that it represents about 22.6 percent of total production in Brazil, estimated at 9.7 million tons this year. The crop is currently in the planting stage, and will be harvested earlier than usual, around the end of January or the beginning of February. The recent hard rains that fell throughout the state caused grave problems in certain regions, such as the border regions.

Optimistic

In that area, according to Fortes, "the producers were obliged to replant, but the damages were not great and will not affect overall production." According to IRGA statistics, Uruguaiana is now the major producer in the state, which is surprising, but the last crop presented even more surprising statistics. For instantce, they show Santo Antonio da Patrulha, on the northern coast, as the municipio with the greatest productivity.

According to the president of the IRGA, the Rio Grande harvest will not show any increase this year because "it is not very easy to increase production. Expansion is closely linked to the construction of new dams, and investments in this activity are currently suspended." He believes, however, that with "reasonable prices to the producer, production might be increased by as much as 3 percent." This is still an optimistic figure, and not even the "naturally optimistic CFP" believes it can happen.

Shortage?

Broaching the sensitive matter of the announcement of a possible rice shortage next year--and the resulting importation of the product--Fortes explained that this is because of the prices. "It happens," he said, "that rice prices have risen in percentages below the average for the other products, so the people have begun eating more rice, even substituting it for other products."

Nonetheless, he firmly believes that the government will not import rice next year. In his opinion, the government "should encourage domestic production instead, through various measures, but mainly with new irrigation projects." He noted the need for a national irrigation plan, which, he said, "the federal government has already been studying for some time."

Since the plan has not been forthcoming, Rio Grande officials decided to go ahead with a similar project, on a smaller scale and at the local level. Thus Rio Grande do Sul already has a pilot irrigation plan, which is being put in practice in Dom Pedrito, on the border, expanding the area of irrigated rice in the state by 57,000 hectares.

"This represents about 10 percent of the total area already under irrigation," Fortes said, and also noted that the Butui dam is already under construction between Sao Borja and Itaque, and will bring water to over 6,000 hectares of rice.

The national plan is not the only subject for complaint among the Rio Grande producers. There is an older and certainly larger complaint, affecting the entire country. "There is no well-defined broad policy for the sector," Fortes lamented. Although it is an old complaint, it seems to come up in all the primary sectors of activity. According to Fortas: "Until the government establishes such a policy, the country will always be on all fours when it comes to rice farming, at every stage, from seeding to marketing."

Soybeans and Wheat

Area Diminished; New Crops Occupy Space

Curitiba (O GLOBO)--The area being planted in soybeans now for the 1980/1981 Parana harvest is smaller than last year, with reduced estimates for total production, as well. The Agriculture Secretariat, which initially expected planting to equal that of last year, now estimates a 3-percent reduction in the area under cultivation, which should be about 2.35 million hectares, producing 5.25 million tons of soybeans.

"The farmers who have dropped soybeans are basically the small and medium proprietors in the east and southeast, who have opted to plant corn because of the good market prices. In the north, on the other hand, soybeans lost about 70,000 hectares to sugarcane, to supply the planned alcohol plants," explained Altair Araude, of the Agriculture Secretariat's Department of Rural Economy.

The secretariat has made no prediction as yet for next year's wheat crop, since it is a winter crop.

According to the secretariat's most recent data, about 1.35 million tons of wheat will be harvested this year, in a planted area of 1,456,000 hectares. There was a drop of 300,000 tons in the estimated production because of the September frosts.

Production estimates for next year will not be offered until the federal government divulges the guaranteed price and the Basic Cost Value and the producers' reactions can be ascertained. There is a possibility, however, of a reduction in the

area planted in wheat, if the government really encourages cultivation of the winter oleaginous crops, such as rape or sunflower, to guarantee the program to substitute vegetable oils for 6 percent of the diesel oil in use.

Soybeans

For the first time since the introduction of soybean cultivation in Parana at the end of the 1960's, this year the area under cultivation will be reduced. The farmers are returning to traditional crops like corn and beans, currently favored with special incentives and good prices.

Although the international soybean market is favorable right now, because of the loss of over 14 million tons in the U.S. harvest, the minimum price offered by the federal government barely covers the average costs of soybean production in Parana, and this may have been a discouraging factor.

Rio Grande Do Sul

Porto Alegre (O GLOBO)--The rains in Rio Grande do Sul at the end of October held up soybean planting, mainly in the areas where wheat and soybeans are rotated. FIBGE [Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics Foundation] estimates indicate a planting area of 3,935,000 hectares, 224 percent [as published] smaller than the area planted for the previous Gaucho crop. According to the staff of the staff of the Rio Grande do Sul Secretariat of Agriculture, this decrease is explained by the "expansion of the area devoted to corn."

The forecast also indicates a drop of 1.2 percent in production. The 1980/1981 crop estimate is for 5,665,400 tons. Some 280,000 hectares had been planted by the end of October, or 7 percent of the area to be planted, since the excessive rainfall at the end of the month delayed the planting.

Damages

Now that the wheat harvest has begun, the real damages are beginning to appear from the frosts that devastated the state during the latter half of September. The wheat yield for Rio Grande do Sul was initially estimated at 1,055 kg/ha, according to the state's Secretariat of Agriculture figures. The yield is now estimated at 814 kg/ha, down 16.26 percent from the previous figure. In addition to the heavy rainfall in late October in the producing zones, another factor that might also affect productivity is the incidence of pests and diseases.

Current FIBGE estimates are for an area of 1,269,053 hectares, and production of 1,055,571 tons. The estimated area harvested to date is 10 percent, or 130,000 hectares, with a production of 105,000 tons.

Beans

Parana Surplus Alone Can Supply Rio State's Market

Londrina (O GLOBO)--Parana is responsible for 30 percent of the nation's bean crop. According to DERAL (Department of Rural Economics), an agency of the

Secretariat of Agriculture, despite an (estimated) decline of 100,000 tons from the initial production forecasts, Parana expects to harvest about 550,000 tons of lowland beans alone. This represents an increase of almost 100,000 tons over the total production--both lowland and upland beans--in the previous harvest.

According to DERAL, in the 1980/1981 agricultural year, Parana should plant about 80,000 hectares of upland and lowland beans, as against 815 hectares planted for the previous crop [figures as published]. Some 782,000 hectares were planted in lowland beans--already being harvested in some areas--and should produce about 650,000 tons.

The September frosts caused total losses on about 60,000 hectares, however, dropping production to 550,-00 tons.

If the estimates of the cooperatives and the Agriculture Secretariat itself are confirmed, the Parana bean crop should be larger than those of the last 5 years. Parana should plant about 200,000 hectares in upland beans, with planting initiated in December. With this increase in area, the state will produce an estimated 120,000 tons of upland beans. Added to the lowland bean crop, this represents a total production of 670,000 tons. The last harvest in the state, for the combined crops, was 462,250 tons.

Regarding black beans, the specialists report that the lowland crop should produce about 250,000 tons, as against 190,000 tons harvested in both upland and lowland beans last year. Considering that the state consumes about 100,000 tons of black beans, next year Parana could guarantee the supply of black beans for the Rio market from the lowland harvest alone. Parana will have a surplus of 140,000 tons, and "Rio consumes a little over 100,000 tons of black beans per year." a DERAL technician explained.

Structure

The bean situation is different from those of other crops, because the production and supply structure is more complex. The importation of black beans (20,700 tons already delivered and 7,500 tons on order) is not significant, because it does not represent anything in Brazil's trade balance and has not been sufficient to cover the bean shortage.

On the other hand, the beans were destined solely to supply Rio de Janeiro, at a subsidized price (so the product's weight in the cost of living index was reduced), and this gave rise to lines, disturbances and even police intervention, focusing attention on the issue.

Beans were one of the major victims of the weather problems in the last 2 years, because they are highly susceptible to any change in the weather, but the lack of special incentives (necessary to a high-risk crop) was a contributing factor in the supply problems.

In addition to causing a price increase, the critical shortage of black beans in Rio de Janeiro led the government to adopt special support measures for the crop. The price of beans rose to the point that, whereas the minimum price guaranteed by the government is 1,800 cruzeiros per 60-kg sack, the first harvest of the current crop of lowland beans is selling for over 4,000 cruzeiros (for red beans) and over 7,000 cruzeiros (for black beans).

According to Agriculture Ministry estimates, the 1980/1981 lowland bean crop should produce between 1.31 million and 1.38 million tons (480,000 tons of black beans), an increase of 35 percent over the 1979/1980 harvest. Prospects are also good for upland beans, because of the good prices and the government plans. Total production (from the two crops) should reach over 2.7 million tons, making imports unnecessary.

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EXPORT REVENUES ROSE 31.16 PERCENT AS OF SEPTEMBER

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 11 Nov 80 p 28

[Text] The favorable behavior of the prices of certain products such as sugar, coffee, iron ore and wood pulp for the manufacture of paper enabled Brazil to increase its export revenues by 31.16 percent (for a total of $14.4 billion) for the first 9 months of this year, compared to the same period in 1979, although the exported tonnage increased only 15.27 percent for an overall figure of 79.74 million tons.

Exports in the sugar category--demerara, crystal, refined and molasses--totaled $956,160,000 from January to September of this year, 279.1 percent higher than in the same period in 1979. If the Iranian-Iraqi war had not forced the suspension of sugar shipments, the revenues by the end of the year would have surpassed the prediction of $1.1 billion.

According to figures from the Foreign Trade Department of the Bank of Brazil (CACEX), the prices of crystal sugar increased 168.31 percent from one year to the other. Since the volume of 542,950 tons represented an increase of 490 percent, revenues increased from $18.76 million in 1979 to $296.92 million this year, a difference of 1,483 percent.

The prices of refined sugar increased 149.28 percent on the world market. In dollars, the difference amounted to 363.75 percent for a total of $259.3 million, also reflecting the 86 percent increase in tonnage shipped, 272,100 tons. The shipment of demerara sugar increased only 9.75 percent but the 120.68 percent increase in prices also permitted a 142.2 percent increase in revenues, for a total of $352.73 million.

Despite the constant variations, the average price for raw coffee bean increased 10.71 percent, going from $3,030 per ton in 1979 to $3,340 this year. Since Brazil shipped 44.6 percent more--582,220 tons--revenues, totaling $1.95 billion, increased 60.1 percent representing a 13.53 percent share of overall exports from January to September, enabling coffee to maintain its place as the principal product in the Brazilian balance of trade.

The second major item on the export schedule continued to be iron ore, with revenues of $1.13 billion, 29.41 percent higher than in 1979. The prices of iron ore increased 16.09 percent while the tonnage shipped increased 11.46 percent, reaching 58.09 million tons.

The sales of transportation equipment amounted to $1 billion during the first 9 months of this year, an increase of 34.44 percent compared to the revenues for the same period in 1979. On the other hand, exports of soy meal and cake did not exceed $989.24 million, a decrease of 1.08 percent, affected further by a 7.25 percent reduction in prices.

From January to September of this year, manufactured products provided revenues of $8.15 billion, representing 56.6 percent of the total and an increase of 33.32 percent compared to the same period in 1979. The exports of raw materials increased 28.96 percent, for a total of $6.11 billion, but the share of overall exports dropped to 42.45 percent.

Among the raw materials, the CACEX figures reveal that in addition to coffee, sugar and iron ore, the world prices of beef increased 18.62 percent; fryers, 25.22 percent; cashew nuts, 48.67 percent; tea, 6.61 percent; yerba mate, 130.87 percent; cornmeal, 11.11 percent; cotton meal and cake, 2.14 percent; wool, 10 percent; lobster, 2.71 percent; corn, 10.35 percent; manganese ore, 17.87 percent; frozen fish, 7.04 percent; and sisal, 24.19 percent.

Deficit

CACEX director Benedito Moreira revealed in Sao Paulo yesterday that the Brazilian balance of trade for October will show a deficit, though small. In October, exports should amount to more than $1.8 billion, and imports (the figures, for which are also being computed by the government) will not be much higher. Benedito Moreira said that he expects better results for the months of November and December. "Next year," he continued, "CACEX expects to achieve a trade balance equilibrium at the already announced figure of 26 billion cruzeiros."

8711
CSO: 3001

GOVERNMENT ACKNOWLEDGES ERRORS, WILL MODIFY AGRICULTURAL POLICY

Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 16 Nov 80 p 35

[Article by Roberto Hillas]

[Text] Brazil will enter 1981 with a new agricultural strategy, an acknowledgement by the government that the current one, which has been in effect for 5 years, is not leading to the anticipated results since thus far it has not been possible to normalize supply or increase production to consumption levels. It has been decided that the rules of the game will be changed.

As a first measure, the government is going to finance the utilization of 7 million hectares of flood plains, marshes and swamps in 11 states in the Center-South inasmuch as the high productivity of that type of soil has already been confirmed. The Center-West savanna will also be used in a 5-year "drive" for selfsufficiency in wheat. Rice will be given more incentives than the other food items because it has become evident that it is the tendency of the lower-income classes to use that product instead of wheat, which will lose its subsidy. The plan also includes corn, with which the government is planning to repeat the experience with soybean: converting Brazil into a large exporter.

Another modification pertains to greater incentives for agricultural investment without reduction of cost-defraying credits but with higher interest rates, close to market rates. That will not mean the end of subsidized and differentiated interests; that is, for fixed investment (warehouses, silos, irrigation), the interests will be lower than those for investments in machinery, tractors and the purchase of cattle.

The new strategy also intends to leave greater responsibility for the success of agriculture in the hands of private banks. With the interest closer to market rates, the government hopes that those banks will be more interested in the agricultural economy, also attracting domestic savings for investment in agricultural production.

Planting in the Savannas Will Be a Priority

Brasilia--The government has decided to change in 1981 the agricultural strategy that has been in effect for 5 years. It is going to finance the utilization of 7 million hectares of flood plains, marshes and swamps in 11 states in the Center-South. The priority is for the immediate utilization of the 2.5 million hectares in the area of highest population density in the country--Rio, Sao Paulo and Minas Gerais--where supply problems are more serious.

Under the still current program, the government spent huge sums of finance expenditures in traditional crop areas--260 billion cruzeiros in the 1980-81 harvest, not including coffee and sugarcane. Beginning next year, there will also be greater financing available for agricultural investment, especially in systematizing the flood plains.

Potential Exhausted

Agriculture Minister Amaury Stabile explains that cost-defraying credit will continue to receive the government's attention and the pledge to finance and to purchase everything that is harvested remains in effect. But beginning next year, there will be more money for investment credit, something that has not occurred during the past 5 years. The largest amount of agricultural investment funds will be aimed at systematizing the flood plains, which have to be prepared for irrigation and drainage before they are used for planting.

According to Amaury Stabile, the potential of the old agricultural strategy has been exhausted and needs to be reformulated and changed structurally. He admits that with the concentration of agricultural credit in defraying costs to the detriment of investment, it was not possible to eliminate the chronic problem of Brazilian agriculture--the low productivity per hectare, the always inadequate production, the most direct reflection of which in supply can be measured by the queues to buy black beans in Rio and the importation of those same beans and other foodstuffs, including rice.

In the minister's opinion, it is necessary to deconcentrate agricultural credit, permitting fixed and semifixed investments because the possibilities of increasing production within the present area occupied by agriculture, which totals 50 million hectares are almost exhausted. Investment credit is going to gain in importance because the new agricultural strategy seeks to achieve selfsufficiency in wheat, in the medium term, through planting 10 million hectares of savanna, where the wheat crop can be irrigated and the grain harvested mechanically.

The basic premise of the new strategy is expansion of the agricultural frontier but not too distant from the country's principal consuming centers, namely, Rio and Sao Paulo. The expansion of the agricultural frontier, with the incorporation of the flood plains near the large metropolises (in the state of Rio alone, there are 455,000 hectares of flood plain with very fertile soil) comes at the expense of the expansion of that same frontier in regions of Mato Grosso, Para and Rondonia, the distance of which increases the cost of agricultural products because of transportation, including that of the materials needed for planting.

Minister Amaury Stabile revealed that utilization of the savanna, mainly in Minas Gerais and Goias, is part of the basic premise of the new agricultural strategy because it is arable soil located relatively close to the large centers of consumption and exporting ports that lends itself to the cultivation of numerous basic foodstuffs and grains, which have a good world demand, as is the case with soybean. In addition, the savanna is an area that already has an adequate infrastructure to handle large-scale agriculture without the need for major investments for storage and distribution of the crops.

The new strategy is going to give priority incentives to crops of rice, corn and wheat, and oleaginous grains that will serve to produce the diesel oil substitute (peanuts, sunflower and rape), without neglecting beans, soybean, cassava, cotton and sugarcane. According to Minister Amaury Stabile, rice is a food item that is growing very rapidly in importance, taking the place left by wheat, which is no longer being subsidized. Rice has to be encouraged to increase production by a minimum of 30 percent by the next harvest because the consumption of that grain will tend to increase in the same proportion as the decrease in the consumption of foods produced with wheat flour.

Minister Amaury Stabile revealed also that the new agricultural strategy is not going to disregard the idle areas that still exist in the old agricultural area of the country. In that regard, he explained that the Rural Territorial Tax (ITR) is going to be used as a pressure device to discourage keeping agricultural areas permanently idle. Anyone who holds arable land that is not being put to economic use will have to pay the government for that privilege by being penalized with a much higher tax than that exacted from those who really use the land to produce.

The new strategy is also going to tend to increase productivity per hectare of the existing crops in the traditional agricultural area of the 11 states in the Center-South through the dissemination of modern growing techniques and the introduction of genetically new, more resistant seeds, which are thereby capable of providing an immediate increase of production as soon as they are used. Minister Amaury Stabile believes that with the increase of productivity in the traditional agricultural area together with the incorporation of the savannas and the flood plains in the cultivated area, the country's domestic supply will be normalized.

He recognizes that the inadequate increase of productivity of many agricultural products--which in some cases have even decreased over the years, as is the case of beans and cassava--is the principal cause of the unreliable supply of foodstuffs in the consumer market. The minister indicated that all possible emphasis will be given to the dissemination of new seeds so that the gain in productivity will be a minimum of 20 percent. All existing research centers in the country are being encouraged to produce new seeds and there already are varieties that assure the increase of productivity of some plants.

8711
CSO: 3001

UNE HOLDS ELECTIONS, SEEKS DIALOG WITH MRC

New UNE President

Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 16 Nov 80 p 30

[Text] Sao Paulo--The new president of the National Students Union (UNE), the Alagoan, Aldo Rebelo, of the Viracao slate, who as of yesterday evening was leading by 15,000 votes over the runner-up said that when his election is formalized he plans to seek out Minister Eduardo Portella to talk: "We want a dialog."

Aldo Rebelo said that this election, in which 40 percent of the Brazilian students participated (the total number of whom is estimated at 1 million) presented the Ministry of Education with a fait accomplit: "Whether it likes it or not, the UNE represents the students' interests."

Countrywide Charts

As of yesterday evening, 250,000 votes had been confirmed in Sao Paulo but the current president of the UNE, Rui Cesar Costa Silva proclaimed the victory of the Viracao slate and said that the official result will only be known during the week when the charts arrive from all over the country. The new directorate will be installed in Sao Paulo in 2 weeks.

Five slates contended in the election. The two main ones, Viracao, the winner, and Voz Ativa [Active Voice], are the result of a split within the current directorate. Rui Cesar supported Voz Ativa, headed by Sao Paulo sociology student Marcos Galvao. Aldo Rebelo, secretary general of the current directorate, and Marcelo Barbieri, vice president, formed their own slate, Viracao, together with dissidents from the Unidade [Unity] slate.

Mobilizacao Estudantil [Student Mobilization] was headed by Ricardo Melo with the support of Libelu. Unidade was headed by Rio medical student Amancio Paulino Carvalho. The Nosso Tempo [Our Time] slate, for the first time in the history of the UNE, was headed by a woman, Lidia Mata Machado, a medical student from the Federal University of Minas Gerais (UFMG).

Rio Follows the National Trend

In Rio, 40 percent [as published] of the voters (45,000 of the 140,000 university students) voted, giving victory to the Viracao slate with 16,230 votes. It was followed by Voz Ativa (14,308) and Unidade (12,001). Last year, 54,000 voters participated.

In Maranhao, the Nosso Tempo slate headed by Minas student Lidia Mata Machado obtained more votes (2,089) than the contending slates put together: Voz Ativa (824), Viracao (492), Unidade (116) and Mobilizacao (103). The four contenders put together obtained 1,535 votes. A total of 3,787 students voted from the Federal University of Maranhao and the Federation of Colleges of Maranhao. There were 13 polling places in the city and 51.2 percent of the students voted. The students conducted an intensive campaign for 3 weeks not only in the student area but also in the streets, bars, "republics" and at the doors of theaters and movies.

In Acre, the rector of the Federal University of Acre, Aulio Gelio Alves de Souza, who last year prohibited the holding of elections within the university changed his attitude, providing rooms and attending the voting; he congratulated the students for the "atmosphere of calm and order." He observed only that there were "some infiltrators." Of the 1,400 registered university students, only 609 showed up to vote, giving victory to Mobilizacao Estudantil (supported by Libelu), with 212 votes. It was followed by Viracao (176), Voz Ativa (171), Nosso Tempo (15) and in last place, Unidade (10).

In Alagoas, only 6,226 students voted of the more than 12,000 students registered in the Federal University, Advanced Studies Center of Maceio, State School of Medical Sciences (which cast 15 votes for the CCC) and the School of Philosophy and Teacher Education of Arapiraca and Penedo. There were many invalid and blank votes. The Viracao slate scored an overwhelming victory, receiving 5,755 votes compared to 34 for Unidade, 48 for Voz Ativa, 62 for Molibizacao and 105 for Nosso Tempo. The Viracao slate candidate, Aldo Rebelo, a student at the Federal University of Alagoas (UFAL), is 24 years old and was born in Vicosa, 95 kilometers from Maceio, in the Boa Sorte Ranch owned by Senator Teotonio Vilela of the Brazilian Democratic Movement Party (PMDB), for whom his father worked as a farm worker.

In Goias, the Viracao slate won by only 3 votes over its principal contender, Unidade: 3,380 votes against 3,377. They were followed by Voz Ativa (608), Mobilizacao (417) and Nosso Tempo (73). Student participation in the election was considered good, being held in the midst of the teachers strike. Some people had feared that the stoppage of school activities would dampen voting participation.

In Sergipe, the Voz Ativa slate won in an election in which the students of the Federal University of Sergipe and the Pius X College participated but not the Tiradentes College, the directorate of which decided "current concern revolves around other problems rather than the UNE." At the Pius X College, the director, Professor Sebastiao Santos, asked the students not to vote: "The UNE is illegal and we should not violate the law," he declared.

Voz Ativa obtained 2,008 votes followed, by Viracao (408), Unidade (207), Mobilizacao (87) and Nosso Tempo (21).

In Santa Catarina, with a turnout of only 25 percent of the 24,000 students in the state, the Unidade slate won with 2,979 votes, followed by Viracao (1,584), Voz Ativa (1,480), Mobilizacao (476) and Nosso Tempo (267). A total of 7,028 students voted. The president of the Santa Catarina Students Union, Adolfo Luis Dias, believes that the large abstention was due to the short time for mobilization and the lack of funds for the campaign.

In Natal, Rio Grande do Norte, with an abstention of 60 percent, the Voz Ativa slate won the election in the Federal University of Rio Grande do Norte, with a 400 vote margin over the runner-up, Viracao.

In Bahia, less than half of the university students participated in the election, giving victory of the Viracao slate. Lacking the votes of the University of Santa Cruz (Ilheus and Itabuna), Viracao had almost 6,000 votes against almost 5,500 for Voz Ativa.

In Para, with a massive turnout of voters, the Voz Ativa slate beat the Viracao slate by 1,707 votes.

In Espirito Santo, the result of the count is in contention. A first tally gave victory to Voz Ativa by 1 vote. In the recount, the Viracao slate came out ahead (1,400), followed by Voz Ativa (1,314), Nosso Tempo (1,259), Unidade (526) and Mobilizacao (265).

In Rio Grande do Sul, according to the estimate of the president of the State Students Union, David Fialkow Sobrinho, 30,000 university students participated out of a total of 110,000 university students in the state. As of noon yesterday, with 90 percent of the votes counted, the Voz Ativa slate was leading with 7,800 votes, followed by Viracao (6,600) and Nosso Tempo (5,940).

In Minas Gerais, with 80 percent of the vote counted, the Nosso Tempo slate (headed by the Minas student, Lidia Mata Machado) is leading with 17,403 votes, followed by Voz Ativa and Viracao. Fifty thousand students out of a total of 110,000 voted.

In Brasilia, only 35 percent voted of the 20,000 students registered in university courses. The latest results indicated that the Unidade slate was ahead. In Amazonas, the Viracao slate obtained 1,481 votes against 787 for Nosso Tempo, 457 for Unidade, 91 for Voz Ativa and 59 for Mobilizacao. Fifty-two percent of Amazonian students participated in the election. In Pernambuco, about 12,000 of the 25,000 voters voted for the Viracao slate. There are 60,000 registered students in the state.

In Parana, where 25,000 students voted, the Viracao slate won by a almost 4,000 votes over the runner-up, the Voz Ativa slate. Of the almost 15,000 votes counted yesterday, Viracao received 7,425, followed by Voz Ativa (3,611), Unidade (1,565), Mobilizacao (403) and Nosso Tempo (303).

Portella Comments

Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 14 Nov 80 p 7

[Text] Salvador--Education Minister Eduardo Portella is not going to receive the new UNE directorate that is being elected, because as a member of the government he can only receive representatives of legal organs. But he admits that the youth need to have political participation.

In the opinion of Eduardo Portella, the demands of the teachers throughout the country are basically fair. "I identify with them," he said, pointing out that they are part of the overall context of the Brazilian economic problem and "as soon as we see our way more clearly in that area, there will be a progressive increase in the response to those demands."

Less Hysteria

The education minister decided to postpone the discussion of the question of paid education in the federal universities until the political debate is "more realistic and less hysterical." For the time being, the subject is not on the agenda because it is recognized "that conditions do not exist at the present time to increase the financial burden from the middle class on down.

"When I thought of a relatively paid, not a fully paid education, I was thinking of trying to correct the distortions that exist today, in which the son of a rich man completes the best 2d grade, the best entrance exam course, and picks his university. But that controversy proved to be so untimely and so misunderstood by the so-called progressive sectors that we had to postpone the matter."

He considers the plan for federalization of college-level education to be valid in theory:

"But concretely, it is not feasible because if today we have not been adequately able to take care of the federal universities, which represent only 25 percent of college-level education, imagine if we federalize all college-level education in the country. We would create an unrealistic and unfeasible situation. There is also no possibility of privatizing the federal universities."

8711
CSO: 3001

DECREE REGULATES ACTIVITIES OF ARMY HIGH COMMAND

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 8 Nov 80 p 5

[Text] President Joao Figueiredo issued a decree approving regulations for the Army High Command, establishing its purpose, makeup and operations and those of the creation and purview of the Army High Command Secretariat.

As the general directing agency of the Ministry of the Army, the High Command is primarily for the purpose of examining and solving matters pertaining to military policy and strategy having to do with the army, relevant matters requiring ministerial decisions, and the selection of candidates for, or promotion in, the general officer cadre.

The High Command consists of the minister of the army, the chief of staff of the army, the chiefs of departments and army commanders who are on active duty. Major generals who are temporarily assigned to those positions serve as interim members. The secretary of the High Command is the secretary general of the army and it is his responsibility to advise the minister on the preparation of the agenda for meetings of the High Command and any measures resulting from it; he is also responsible for preparing the material for the meetings and for all documentation of interest to the High Command, in addition to other duties.

High Command meetings at first will be held monthly and will be attended in their status as direct advisers to the minister by his chief of office and the chief of the Army Intelligence Center. The minister may call the military commanders of the area (CMP and CMA [expansions unknown]) and other advisers for the discussion of specific subjects in the meetings.

8908
CSO: 3001

PALESTINIAN ENTITIES DECIDE TO FORM FEDERATION

Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 10 Nov 80 p 4

[Text] Porto Alegre (O GLOBO)--The Second Congress of Palestinian-Brazilian Entities, which includes more than 150 persons in this capital, among them seven ambassadors of Arab countries and the PLO representative in Brazil, Farid Sawan, ends its work today with the revelation of a document in which it establishes the creation of a federation which will bring together 21 Palestinian-Brazilian entities representing approximately 27,000 Palestinians living in the country.

The presence of the ambassadors of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Algeria, Morocco, Syria, Iraq and the Arab League States demonstrates the importance being attributed to the Palestinian question and, according to Farid Sawan, shows that the PLO "is the only representative of the Palestinian people who struggle against Zionism."

Several telegrams were sent to the congress, among which is one from the Workers Party (PT) members in the Federal Chamber. Yesterday, Deputy Jorge Uequed (PMBD-RS) [Brazilian Democratic Movement Party-Rio Grande do Sul] made an impassioned speech which drew from the audience, which consisted exclusively of Palestinians, great demonstrations of enthusiasm.

Office

The director of the Arab League States, Muhamad Adnan Pacdady [as published], said that a PLO office in Paris would be the best way to inform the Brazilian people about "the just cause of the Palestinian people and to fight the Zionist and racist propaganda against the Palestinians."

"Zionist propaganda," continued Pacdady, "is being practiced throughout the world and seeks to show the Palestinians as terrorists. It is very important that the 21 Palestinian-Brazilian entitites show through their unity that the Palestinian people are a group with culture and traditions."

In turn, the representative of the PLO in Brazil, Farid Sawan, said he hopes President Figueiredo "Will put into practice his realistic policy with respect to the Palestinian people and will give official approval to the organization's office in Brazil before an office is given approval in the United States." The PLO has offices representing it in 74 countries.

Sawan said: "On 15 May 1978, Brazil recognized the PLO and promised the office would be legalized. Later, the government said that the office would be legalized at an opportune time. However, up to now the government has not begun a dialog with the PLO and the reasons for that silence are only known to the government."

8908
CSO: 3001

CUBAN REFUGEES NOW IN PERU WILL BE ALLOWED ENTRY

Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 16 Nov 80 p 9

[Text] Brasilia (O GLOBO)--Itamaraty spokesman Bernardo Pericas reported yesterday that Brazil will receive 35 Cuban refugees who are now in Peru, with the only condition that they express their willingness to live in the country. Pericas, however, said that the date of arrival has not been set yet because it depends basically on the preparation of the papers of the refugees with the Peruvian Government, preparation which will be accomplished by the Brazilian embassy in Lima.

The agreement with Peru so that Brazil may receive the Cubans was negotiated by the Brazilian ambassador in that country, Manuel Guillon, as soon as he received authorization from Brasilia 15 days ago. The Peruvian ambassador in Brazil, Manuel Roca Zela, said yesterday that the decision had been expected because the Brazilian Government expressed the intention of receiving some refugees.

The majority of the Cubans who arrived in Lima expressed the preference of going to live in the United States, but they bewailed the fact that they could not realize their dream. Some managed to board aircraft with airline tickets issued to other persons but the Peruvian authorities prevent a Braniff airliner from taking off with a large group of Cubans who attempted to go to Miami with illegal documents. At this time only 500 Cubans remain in asylum in Lima. They are being kept in an improvised camp in a soccer field.

8908
CSO: 3001

TRADE WITH AFRICA EXPECTED TO REACH $2 BILLION IN 1980

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 13 Nov 80 p 31

[Text] Trade transactions between Brazil and Africa this year will be in the order of $2 billion, with the balance inclining toward the African side, mainly because of Brazilian purchases of oil from countries such as Gabon. Last year, for example, the value of Brazilian exports to Gabon were only $2,600 against imports amounting to $110.1 million. According to experts of the Foreign Trade Study Center Foundation, these figures, revealed in Sao Paulo yesterday during the First Brazil-Africa Symposium, showed the need "to lend an impetus to the Brazilian presence in the new African markets."

One of the recent indications in that regard, they explained, was the invitation made by the Brazilian Government to 72 representatives of the governments and of largest public and private importing firms of 16 Central African countries to participate in Brazil Export-80, which begins Friday in Anhembi Park. Those invited (the majority of whom are already in Sao Paulo) expressed an interest in purchasing domestic appliances, textiles, food, iron and steel products, industrial machinery and equipment, services and toys. They come from Angola, Cape Verde, Ivory Coast, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Guinea, Mozambique, Nigeria, Kenya, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Tanzania, Togo, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Last year, Brazil sold the equivalent of $650 million to Africa, $300 million of it to the Central African market, where Nigeria, Angola and Mozambique absorb 85 percent of the total exported. Thus, the need indicated by the experts "to redirect Brazilian exports to that region." They said that the Central African market is of particular interest to Brazil because of factors such as the simplicity of consumer habits, which implies a reasonable potential market for technically unsophisticated Brazilian manufactured products. In addition to that, they pointed out that Brazil is practically free of protectionist or restrictive measures in that market and that Portuguese is the official language of three of the countries in that region (Angola, Mozambique and Guinea-Bissau).

8711
CSO: 3001

EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS IN 10 MAJOR CITIES REVEALED

Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 16 Nov 80 p 40

[Text] Brasilia (O GLOBO)--The January to July employment rate this year had an accelerated growth in Porto Alegre (3.98 percent), Belo Horizonte (4.54 percent), and Salvador (5.50 percent), with a moderate increase in Curitiba (1.14 percent), Brasilia (1.50 percent) and Recife (1.60 percent), but practically stagnant in Rio (.80 percent), Sao Paulo (.26 percent) and Fortaleza (.83 percent). There was a decline in Belem, where employment fell off 4.5 percent.

These figures were revealed by the National Employment Service (SINE) of the Ministry of Labor, which examined the employment situation in the sectors of industry, civil construction, business and services in 10 metropolitan regions in the first 7 months of the year.

Turnover

The survey indicates that the average rate of turnover in manpower in the first 7 months of the year varies from 3.5 percent in Sao Paulo to 5.55 percent in Belem. In another seven metropolitan regions, that average was above four percent and less than three percent in Rio, Sao Paulo and Belo Horizonte. The rate showed a declining rate in eight regions: Sao Paulo, Rio, Recife, Curitiba, Salvador, Brasilia and Porto Alegre.

Coordinated with the Economic Research Institute Foundation of Sao Paulo (FIPE), the survey of the Ministry of Labor indicates that the development of total employment in Rio during the period "was practically cancelled by the decline of July," when there was a .71 percent downturn.

From January to July, employment in the business sector increased by 1.25 percent but suffered a decline in July, which according to economists, "shows a situation of instability in the creation of employment in that subsector."

In services, employment increased .84 percent in July, thus exceeding the increase accumulated from January to July, which was .41 percent.

8908
CSO: 3001

BRIEFS

TERRORISTS PRESENTED TO PRESS--The federal police presented to the press yesterday in Fortaleza six boys and a girl--between 21 and 25 years of age--responsible for painting slogans on walls and for five bomb explosions, most of them against newspaper stands in that capital. According to Police Commissioner Antonio Carlos Monteiro, they are "pro-government extremists of the right with no ties to any political group of the left or of the right," and they can be sentenced under the national security law to between 2 and 12 years imprisonment. They are: Germana de Oliveira Moraes, Jose Feitosa Dantas, Claudio Feitosa Dantas, Valerio Lenin Lelis Nogueira, Francisco Marcelo Macedo Leitao, Carlos Henrique dos Santos Ferreira and Jorge Feitosa Caneca. [Text] [PY051459 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 4 Dec 80 p 1]

RESORTING TO IMF--Brasilia--"It is not good to be in favor of resorting to the International Monetary Fund (IMF)." This statement was made by President Joao Baptista de Figueiredo to Jorge Gerdau Johannpeter, president of the Brazilian Iron and Steel Institute [IBS], in the presence of Finance Minister Ernane Galveas and Central Bank President Carlos Langoni, at the dinner given by the IBS for the president of the republic in Brasilia, on Tuesday. President Figueiredo did not directly answer the question regarding the need for Brazil to resort to the IMF in 1981 to even up the balance of payments. He decided rather to question the IBS president on whether he was "for or against going to the IMF." Gerdau answered that he was "neither for nor against, much on the contrary." But on saying goodbye, President Figueiredo said that "everything will be all right." [Excerpt] [PY051409 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 4 Dec 80 p 20]

CSO: 3001

HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION RECEIVES PEREZ ESQUIVEL

Santiago LA TERCERA DE LA HORA in Spanish 6 Nov 80 p 32

[Text] The Chilean Human Rights Commission headed by attorney Jaime Castillo last night received Nobel Peace Prize winner Adolfo Perez Esquivel.

The meeting, which was held at the organization's headquarters at Alameda 1584, was also attended by members of the National Commission for Juvenile Rights, and delegations from "Relatives of Missing Prisoners," "Committee for the Return of Exiles," "Organization of Relatives of Political Prisoners," "Organization of Relatives of Executed Prisoners," and the "Department of Health of the Commission on Women's Rights."

At the beginning of the meeting there was a brief review of Esquivel's work, defining him as a leader of "active nonviolence."

Later Jaime Castillo, referring to the personality of the present Nobel prize winner, said that the prize was given to "a person who has personally faced the problem of human rights, and who also is constantly concerned with the problems of peace."

The president of the Chilean Commission on Human Rights urged the Argentine visitor "to continue your work to the fullest, in Latin America, supporting actions to make the people's basic rights respected everywhere."

Guillermo Yunge, delegate from the National Committee for Juvenile Rights, gave the Nobel Peace Prize winner a copy of the Universal Declaration of the Rights and Duties of Youth, which the organization will soon send to the headquarters of the United Nations.

Esquivel began his speech by saying that the Chilean people "are always with us and will continue to accompany us, since your problems touch us very closely because we are brother peoples struggling to develop the great Latin American family."

He added that the Peace and Justice Movement, of which he is general coordinator for the continent, "is fighting for the dignity of the human person in all dimensions," and "we must seek the causes of present injustice."

"We must demand," he added, "restitution of justice on the continent to produce a lasting peace to live and defend it."

8587
CSO: 3010

MINING OF POLYMETALLIC NODULES DISCUSSED

Santiago HOY in Spanish 29 Oct-4 Nov 80 pp 31-32

[Article by Hugo Traslavina: "The Diving-Suit Miners"]

[Excerpts] If nothing unfortunate happens within the next 2 years, mankind may witness the birth of the largest body of laws since the Justinian Code was formulated 1400 years ago: the Universal Treaty on the Law of the Sea. Among other matters, this treaty will contain international regulations concerning exploitation of "suboceanic polymetallic nodules," better known as marine nodules.

Technological Race

The developed nations, with a pressing need for a sure supply of raw materials, first took an interest in exploiting the nodules. The United States, Europe and Japan are dependent on the four minerals the nodules contain: cobalt, nickel, copper and manganese. These are vital elements for their heavy industry, aerospace industry, weapons industry and other finished goods.

The developing countries are the terrestrial producers of these minerals and they want to maintain the demand level. They know they are incapable of exploiting the nodules by themselves because they lack technology and financing.

But Chile feels optimistic. According to a Chilean Copper Commission report, "The prospects for speedy technological development and a resulting sharp drop in the costs is much better in undersea mining than in land operations, because in one case it is a matter of new technology, and in the other it is basically developed to the maximum."

This optimism led Mines Minister Rear Admiral Carlos Quinones to accelerate bidding on the rich deposits of nodules found a short distance south of the Juan Fernandez archipelago. He also announced the intention of forming mixed companies with the transnational firms that possess the technology and capital necessary to begin exploitation around 1985.

Size of the Nodules

Explorations to date indicate that the largest deposits are located in the Pacific Ocean, but there are also exploitable sites in the other oceans. It is estimated that nearly 14 percent of Chilean maritime territory could be worked for nodules.

It is calculated that mineral reserves in nodules are twice the present reserves on land. It is believed that there are 3 billion potentially recoverable tons of copper alone.

A typical nodule is shaped like a potato and is porous. To produce copper, nickel and cobalt on more or less profitable terms, about 3 millions tons of dry nodules a year would have to be extracted, after an investment of about $600 million. If one elects to extract manganese, these figures drop considerably.

The exploitation system under study basically consists of a mining ship that collects and raises the nodules from the seabed. Once on the surface, the material is taken to treatment plants on the coast.

Engineer Carlos Molina, head of extractive metallurgy of Intec-Chile, believes that "The technological problems have already mostly been solved, and international legal-political problems remain to be solved." He adds, "Mathematical models developed to evaluate economical exploitation of marine nodules give intrinsic rates of return that are 15 percent greater with similar or small investments than those required for land mining.".

Molina maintains that exploitation of the nodules "will fundamentally affect the countries that produce nickel and cobalt, and will secondarily affect the copper producers," so that Chile does not feel threatened and is cooperating as much as possible to begin equitable exploitation of these resources.

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CSO: 3010

BRIEFS

COOPER PRODUCTION IN 1990--"Our goal is to enter the year 1990 with an annual production of 2 million tons of copper," said the executive vice president of the Chilean Copper Commission, Carabinero General Ruben Schindler, during sessions on the "Engineers' Role in the Development of the Mining Industry." Speaking during a roundtable which also included the technical director of the Chilean Copper Commission, Guillermo Uguarte, the adviser of the National Mining Association, Jorge Mantero-la, with Rolf Benhke as moderator, the carabinero general discussed "Foreign and National Investments" in copper mining. He stressed that although we are basically a mining country, there has never been a mining policy consistent with the benefits that activity has brought in Chile. He continued by saying that, on the initiative of the Mines Ministry, creation of a "Committee on Mining Policies" is being considered. Representatives of all the activities related to the industry will take part. The first task of that organization will be the formulation of an overall policy for that activity. The executive vice president of the Chilean Copper Commission stated that our country has copper reserves to last about 135 years at the present rate of production. He added, "The sale of copper will be a profitable business for some 50 years. Our goal for the year 2000 is the production of 2.5 million tons of copper per year, so we exepct to produce about 2 million tons a year by 1990," he explained. Later, the technical director of the organization, Guillermo Uguarte, indicated that the investment situation in the mining industry is comparable only to that at the time of the creation of the large copper mines such as Chuquicamata and El Salvador. [Excerpt] [Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 8 Nov 80 p C-13] 8587

NEW MILITARY HOUSEHOLD CHIEF--During a ceremony held today at Government House, Lt Col (Jorge Valeiro) assumed his duties as chief of the military household. [PY242023 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 24 Nov 80]

UNION LEADER REELECTED--Rafael Cumsille has been reelected president of the Retail Business Confederation for the 1980-1982 period. He was elected by 90 percent of the votes from the 200 delegates that attended the Retail Business Confederation's Annual National Conference. [PY242023 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 24 Nov 80]

CSO: 3010

U.S. ELECTION RESULTS, POLICY CHANGES NOTED

Havana VERDE OLIVO in Spanish 16 Nov 80 pp 16-18

[Article by Juana Carrasco: "Victory for Reagan or Defeat for Carter?"]

[Text] The New Webster's Encyclopedic Dictionary was not wrong when it issued 50,000 copies of the dictionary in July of this year and listed Ronald Reagan as the 40th president of the United States. The election results of 4 November have confirmed this premonition.

A Hollywood-like frenzy possessed the Republicans at the party headquarters in the luxurious Continental Plaza Hotel in Los Angeles on the night of 4 November after learning at 2153 hours of the brief speech given at the Sheraton Hotel in Washington by the Democratic opponent, Jimmy Carter, acknowledging his electoral defeat.

The happy and noisy atmosphere continued. The Oval Office of the White House would be occupied by a man from the party of the elephant who will begin a 4-year term as president of the United States next 20 January. He will be accompanied for the first time in 26 years by a Senate with a Republican majority.

The figures showed that Reagan simply "swept away" his opponents; he received 43,201,220 popular votes (51 percent of those cast) which gave him 489 electoral or delegate votes in 44 out of the 50 states in the union. President Jimmy Carter won 34,913,332 popular votes (41 percent) but only 49 delegate votes from six states and the District of Columbia. Independent John Anderson had 5,581,379 votes (7 percent) with no electoral votes.

Carter became what in U.S. political jargon is called a "lame duck" president--that is, an incumbent president who does not win reelection.

Nevertheless, the essential characteristic of this election has been very noticeable in the last four U.S. elections: the new president has been elected by a minority of the citizens of the country since only 52.9 percent of the electorate voted, the lowest participation in 32 years.

Abstention is a phenomenon that is widespread in the United States, incrusted in the elections. It evidently symbolizes the discontent and lack of confidence in the leaders of the nation, whether Democrat or Republican.

A certain psychological factor that has obvious significance in U.S. politics plays an important role in this. In the last two decades, the ordinary American, the so-called man in the street, has gotten tired of political scandals, sensational revelations, his nation's loss of international prestige and unfulfilled economic promises. That is the cause for the growing apathy about electing the person who will hold the reins of the country in his hands.

Unquestionably, this sector which does not express itself with votes has clamored for some 20 years for other options which the traditional bipartisan system denies it.

A third party with new prospects has still not emerged on the U.S. political scene and the choice remains between stale Republicans and Democrats. One U.S. citizen who watched the elections in his country while drinking scotch in Harry's Bar in Paris stated pragmatically: "In the United States, the difference between Republicans and Democrats is infinitesimal." He added: "When the Americans get tired of always seeing the same ones, they decide to change to the other which is exactly the same."

This simple explanation revealed the feeling that produced the change in party at the White House. In the extensive electoral campaign that cost more than $250 million in propaganda for one or the other candidate, the analysts agree that it was actually a self-inflicted defeat of Carter.

Let us look at this more in detail. Since 1934, the American Institute of Public Opinion under the direction of J. Gallup has asked its responders the same question each year: What is the most important problem in the United States this year? Naturally, from 1934 to 1938 the response was always the problem of unemployment. For the next 34 years, foreign policy and military problems took priority; these were the years of World War II, the "Cold War," the Korean aggression and the Vietnam War. Starting in 1973, the answer was mainly domestic problems. The economy again reflected the social discontent of broad masses and this inevitably has repercussions on the political processes of the country.

In his 1976 electoral campaign, Carter exploited the U.S. economic situation which had just gone through one of its worse cyclical recessions and he won. In 1980, this same campaign was used by his Republican opponent and he also won.

During the last 4 years, in the eyes of the people the person responsible for unfulfilled promises, galloping inflation, growing unemployment, the recession and the energy crisis--in other words, the economic ruin--has been the president. This created an anti-Carter image which the Republican Party knew how to exploit to the maximum in its political campaign. It also used constant propaganda on lack of leadership and alleged weakness in foreign policy which exacerbated nationalism and encouraged conservative ideas of world predominance, a search for lost supremacy.

The rejection of Carter is basically a rejection of his economic policy which definitely defeated him. In a poll taken of voters, the NEW YORK TIMES found that two-thirds of them cited economic problems--unemployment, inflation, taxes--as the decisive reason for their vote.

Reagan's television campaign fulfilled its duty. The Republican opponent constantly reminded the people that there were 8 million unemployed in the country, that since Carter's arrival to the White House consumer prices had risen 42.3 percent and that annual inflation rose from 4.8 percent to 12.7 percent. The final motto of his messages gave results: "Vote for a change. Vote Republican."

In a people clearly dominated by a culture of supremacy and power, the exacerbated nationalistic feelings also had an effect. This was seen more clearly in the results of the other elections--the fights for the Senate and the House of Representatives.

After the elections on Tuesday, 4 November, the House of Representatives felt a Republican surge that could improve even more in the congressional elections that will be held in 2 years. Now the situation in the House of Representatives is as follows: the Democrats continue in the majority with 243 seats but suffered a loss of 30. The Republicans have 191 seats compared to 159 before and there is still one independent.

The "sweep" occurred in the Senate after 26 consecutive years of Democratic majority. A total of 52 seats (41 before) are in Republican hands, 47 (58 before) in Democrat hands and one independent. This represents more than a simple change of majority if we keep in mind one essential thing: the majority party chairs the Senate committees.

For example, the powerful Foreign Relations Committee passes to ultraconservative Jesse Helms (North Carolina) who is known for his anti-Soviet position. He replaces Frank Church, a liberal Democrat who was defeated in the election.

Edward Kennedy will be replaced as the chairman of the Justice Committee by Strom Thurmond (Georgia), a conservative who has voted against civil rights legislation for blacks. Robert Dole (Kansas) replaces veteran senator Russell Long (Louisiana) in the Finance Committee and, of course, the new majority leader in January will be Republican Howard Baker.

It is interesting to note that all the Democrats who lost in the senatorial elections belong to the liberal wing of their party: George McGovern, Frank Church and Birch Bayh (chairman of the Tax Committee). Only one Republican--Jacob Javits from New York--lost and he lost to a more conservative Republican.

In summary, the conservative trend was one of the main characteristics of this election.

Although we have given some reasons for Carter's defeat, we believe it is also interesting to indicate certain actions and statements that have greeted Ronald Reagan's victory.

Dictatorial regimes throughout the world hurried to present congratulations. A statement by Pieter W. Botha, prime minister of South Africa, serves as an example of this reactionary way of thinking: "As president of the United States, Reagan now is also the leader of the West whose freedom must be protected from the slavery of communism."

David Rockefeller, the American multimillionaire president of Chase Manhattan Bank, told the press in Peru of his satisfaction in the triumph of the Republican candidate. He stated that Reagan will cut down government expenditures and will strongly support the private sector. The large monopolies agree with this. Since these statements by the founder of the Trilateral Commission which carried Carter to power in 1976 could be considered a personal reaction, let us look at the reaction in stock markets throughout the world.

Wall Street, London, Paris, Tokyo, Zurich and Frankfort stock exchanges recorded unprecedented rises as a result of Ronald Reagan's victory, clearly showing what interests the president-elect of the United States represents. The large corporations involved in arms production did well in the stock exchanges; a wave of buying their shares predominated on 5 November. Meanwhile, concern spread among the producers of raw materials who feel threatened by Reagan's declared sympathy for the free play of market forces and the rejection of international agreements that maintain price stability.

However, according to an old saying, it is one thing to say it and another to do it. Robert Byrd, head of the Democratic majority in the Senate, expressed his doubt that the Republican Party can behave in the ultraconservative manner demonstrated in its electoral campaign. His statement was convincing: "The winners moderate their positions when the mantle of power falls on their shoulders."

Now we have to wait and see if the veteran Democratic politician is right or not. Reagan did not lose any time and has already met at his Pacific Palisades ranch near Los Angeles to form his "brain trust" for domestic, foreign and military policy in order to prepare for the transition of presidential powers. Richard Allen, who was excluded from the campaign a few days before the election when he was accused by the WALL STREET JOURNAL of wielding influence during Nixon's administration to obtain personal business, now presides over the foreign policy and military committee.

There are other well-known names among the 120 experts who will make recommendations to him: former president Gerald Ford; former secretary of state Henry Kissinger; General Alexander Haig, former chief of NATO forces; Democrat Henry Jackson, the representative of the military-industrial complex in the Senate; and George Shultz, a former member of Nixon's cabinet.

The next Republican cabinet will be revealed in December. We will have to wait until 1981 to really learn the future U.S. domestic policy and view of the complex and problematic outside world. The words spoken during the campaign hint at war; we will see what the actions bring.

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CSO: 3010

REASONS FOR MANLEY'S ELECTION DEFEAT DISCUSSED

Havana VERDE OLIVO in Spanish 16 Nov 80 pp 14-15

[Article by Roberto Morejon: "Respect for Joshua"]

[Text] Although buried by the avalanche of news on the Carter-Reagan fight, the results of the recent election in Jamaica are still a topic of analysis for the people in the hemisphere.

On this small island bathed by the waters of the Caribbean, two different opinions on how to face the economic and social calvary that affects the nations of the so-called Third World in these critical times were voted on. Of course, these opinions are supported by opposing political ideas.

On one side, Michael Manley, the prominent prime minister (since 1972) defended points of view that, translated to practice, meant: state control of key sectors like monopolistic activities, especially bauxite; the promulgation of popular measures favoring lower-income families; free education; etc.

Edward Seaga, leader of the opposition based in the PLJ [Jamaican Labor Party], favors closer ties with the United States, a return to the unfair conditions of the International Monetary Fund, an open-door policy for investment and domestic measures which benefit the private sector without considering the harm to the working class and the peasantry.

The capitalist press media which always use adjectives call Seaga pro-North American or, at least, conservative. They do not even mention the word "moderate."

Recently he told NEWSWEEK of his interest in attracting governments with ideas similar to his and others with concepts that are not similar. Then, "we could develop ourselves and become a very important bloc....We need to reconstruct the Caribbean and Jamaica could be the leader."

While Manley extolled all the just causes in the meetings of the nonalined nations and supported the national liberation movements in their fight against colonialism and imperialism, Seaga pleaded to "speak softly in foreign policy."

The first thing noticed in the election results other than some vote irregularities denounced by the PNP [People's National Party] (Manley) is the high percentage won by Seaga in spite of the undeniable popularity of the prominent prime minister.

Several factors influenced this. The first was the violence in 1980 (more than 600 deaths) unleashed by members of the PLJ who were even supplied weapons from abroad as was denounced.

Days before the election, security forces seized war supplies being sent to the opposition which was involved in the increase in subversive acts. The climax was the assassination of deputy Roy McGann, vice minister for national security, by members of these armed bodies. Last June a military and civilian coup d'etat was aborted.

The plot was clear: to sow terror during Manley's administration in order to intimidate the voters. They would vote for the PLJ because if the same government continued, "violence might continue."

If this did not work, the more sinister forces made three attempts on the prime minister who bravely decided to tour almost the entire country and talk to his people before the election.

In this tense environment, the polls began to predict electoral results. Many of them gave the advantage to the PNP with the warning that rightist violence and abstention could change the predictions.

Certainly another aspect to be considered in the defeat of the PNP is the imbalance in the placement of districts and the number of voters, especially in the cities where the party has more strength.

In spite of all that, the economic crisis on the island was the backbone of the PLJ campaign. It distorted the real causes and gave Manley all the blame for the serious deterioration.

As sources of the PNP indicated, any government would have suffered these blows: increased oil prices; decreased exports of sugar, rum, coffee, banana, molasses, copra, etc.; increased costs of machinery and manufactured articles; and, of course, sabotage by sectors of the bourgeoisie and tradesmen who paralyzed investments, worked at half capacity and exported their foreign currency to "safe" places.

With 30-percent inflation, 30-percent unemployment and a debt estimated by the EFE news agency at some 500 million pesos, it was easy for the DAILY GLEANER (mouthpiece for the PLJ) to stir up hatred and blame those who tried to help the impoverished classes survive.

The opposition never mentioned the refusal of U.S. banks to advance credit to the country. It ignored the fact that economic plundering is also increasing in other parts of the Caribbean and the Third World, almost always for the same reasons as in Jamaica. In the Antilles, only Trinidad-Tobago with its oil resources seems to be temporarily unharmed by the recession.

As to international reaction to the election results, the joy felt in certain parts of the United States, very possibly in Ronald Reagan's ranks, is obvious.

After a stormy 1979, year of the liberation of Nicaragua and Grenada and the popular governments in Surinam, Santa Lucia and Dominica, pressure from the White

House was felt throughout the Caribbean. It was quiet work without the stridence of other occasions.

Whether related or not to this, the truth is that a change occurred in 1980. While the revolutionary governments of Managua and Saint Georges consolidated their victories, a woman named Eugenia Charles assumed the leadership in Dominica after defining herself as an anticommunist and defender of free enterprise.

In Surinam, a coup d'etat by officer Deisy Bouterse seemed to block the nationalist process initiated there after the famous sergeants movement. Carter once said that Surinam, along with Grenada and Nicaragua, is "a harsh blow for democracy."

Considered a safe backyard, the Caribbean was soon viewed by Washington as an unstable zone. From Caracas, Christian Democracy began to pull strings, perhaps concerned by the same signs. It should be recalled that in Central America, El Salvador and Guatemala could go either way. In a hegemonistic policy, it is necessary to play with balances and compensations "just in case."

Returning to Jamaica, the election results again bring up the difficulty of maintaining sovereignty and distance from the centers of imperialist power within the so-called traditional democratic society. The existence of traditional armies with reactionary elements at their heart and opposing leaders capable of being involved in destabilizing adventures almost always leads to a combination of different factors in the search to smother nationalism.

In Kingston some of Edward Seaga's statements after his victory have a much more definite tone if we compare them to his earlier statements.

His evaluations about the need to quickly end the economic crisis--acquiring oil at reasonable prices and loans for $155 million--taken as the focus of his next administration were well received by some press media.

If prudence, reflection and the desire for peaceful coexistence, internally as well as externally, are the main features of the PLJ policy, this would be an important step in regional efforts to emerge from the present difficult situation.

For Michael Manley--or Joshua, as some of his people called him--respect for the social and political work that made him popular not only in Jamaica but also in the Third World must be expressed.

7717
CSO: 3010

PAPER URGES FRANKNESS IN LOCAL ASSEMBLIES

Havana JUVENTUD REBELDE in Spanish 27 Oct 80 p 2

[Article by Ada Mendez]

[Text] The speeches began with a heated subject. Voter Agustina Vichy took the microphone resolutely and said boldly: "The clerk in my butcher shop does not follow the order of the waiting line and does not treat the people well; furthermore, he sometimes drinks alcoholic beverages, and what he does with the meat is not clear. Sometimes he has said there is none, and people have been seen coming out of the shop with packages. There have already been complaints about him, and there is never any explanation of how they have been handled."

Assembly Night

These two blocks, which include the members of Rigoberto Martinez Oliva CDR's [Committees for the Defense of the Revolution] 10 and 11, district 34 in Central Havana, always hold their accountability assemblies together. The population density, which includes 2,087 voters, does not permit separate meetings.

The level of participation on the night of this recent assembly was a surprise for this reporter. Really, these people had not previously demonstrated much fighting spirit, but there is no doubt that when a delegate does his duty, when the results of his work can be seen, the people are imbued with a new determination.

However, one must fight a certain amount of apathy which still persists in the aforementioned blocks. Central Havana, as a heavily populated municipality in the country's capital city, has many problems to solve, and what is most important, they are things which are within our reach if we give effort, enthusiasm and support to the work of the people's government.

We know that there are other problems which are beyond the control of the voting masses, and temporarily even out of the hands of the delegates, but why be silent? Why refrain from asking any question at all, if it is precisely the representative we have elected who has the answer we need, and if the assembly is the suitable time to speak?

"It is because there are problems that have been brought up many times, and we have seen no results," commented an elderly woman.

"Certainly, but there are others which have been solved to the benefit of the community," another answered her. "Let's see. Didn't you yourself just tell me the other day that the leaks in the big building you live in, which were bothering a lot of people, have been fixed?"

"Well, yes, that was fixed; that is true. And in addition, we had that situation for years. But now that I think about it, you are right; sometimes we ask too much...."

Duty of the Voter

It is not that they are asking too much. Besides, it is the duty of every voter to bring up the problems, because this is how they are solved. Nobody must allow himself to be dragged down by frustration or by conformism if a request is delayed. It is an obligation to bring it up as often as necessary.

The report for the period analyzed in this meeting is an example of what we have been saying: According to Nelson Negrin Santos, delegate from district 34, thanks to the joint participation of the people in state affairs the executive committee for this municipality has achieved the repair of several schools, the cleanup of areas contaminated by sewer overflow, the expansion of polyclinic installations in the area; the beginning of construction of small dentistry offices in some primary schools and the extension to 2300 hours of the schedule for treating the public in the Sainz Casado dental clinic.

The renovation of butcher shops, increased service in several restaurants in the area, the transfer of disabled personnel from one establishment, repair of leaks in several apartment houses, as well as plumbing and other work, are the result of a joint delegate-voter effort.

What Is Lacking

There are still things pending, we know, and some of them have been brought up again and again, but their solution is not easy. Boys and girls playing baseball in the streets is an ever-present problem which causes the people some concern, the lack of gas service on weekends, streetcleaning, inadequate distribution of industrial products, cracks, leaks--lots of things. But we must continue to approach the problems and not to tire of the long waiting periods and to assist and cooperate with those who have a solution--as, for example, working in the repair of houses, looking after sanitation and decoration and other things--but above all and most important, we must speak out clearly about these things in the accountability assemblies.

Don't Be Silent

Our idea was inconclusive, because that was our impression until the meeting ended. Oneida, of the zone executive committee of the CDR's, was clear and concise about one thing we must all fight against?

"Do you know why nobody supported Agustina's complaint?" she said. "Because they are afraid of the butcher. Furthermore, I am sure that someone will go to him tomorrow and tell him, "So-and-so spoke ill of you last evening."

If her complaints are valid, the butcher must be replaced for the good of all, or else his error must be explained to him frankly and democratically, as she proceeded to do.

But never be silent, because when two sides to a question contradict each other, one of them is right.

We must all fight ambiguity, because the solution to the problems brought up depends on the clarity with which they are presented. This is precisely why our real power, the people's government, exists. Let us exercise it!

8735
CSO: 3010

REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY HUNGARIAN PARTY DELEGATION

Meeting With Pineiro

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 31 Oct 80 p 3

[Text] Manuel Pineiro, member of the Central Committee of our Communist Party and chief of its America Department, yesterday afternoon received Janor Berecz, member of the Central Committee of MSZMP [Hungarian Socialist Workers Party] and chief of its Department of Foreign Relations. Berecz heads a delegation of this brother party that includes Istvan Bognar, a Central Committee official.

During the meeting, which took place in an atmosphere of brotherhood and friendship, views were exchanged on various topics of current importance.

Also present were: Jeno Jakus, the Hungarian ambassador to Cuba, and Imre Nagy, political adviser, as well as officials of the America Department and the General Department of Foreign Relations of the party Central Committee.

Isle of Youth Visit

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 31 Oct 80 p 3

[Article by Lucas Correoso Perez]

[Text] Neuva Gerona--Janos Berecz yesterday visited places of historical, economic, educational and social interest on the Isle of Youth.

The MSZMP delegation visited the exhibits of the Museum of the Revolution in the former Modelo Prison as well as the agroindustrial combine for processing citrus fruits and urban development areas in the Abel Santamaria and Micro 70 sections. The MSZMP delegation was accompanied by Jose Vazquez, member of the party's municipal committee here.

The delegation was also received at the Primero de Enero ceramic objects factory and at the 26 de Septiembre ESPEC [Basic Secondary Farm School], where Mozambican students and teachers from the training school gave them a warm welcome.

Communique Issued

Havana JUVENTUD REBELDE in Spanish 4 Nov 80 p 3

[Text] From 28 October to 2 November, by invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba (PCC), a delegation of the MSZMP Central Committee visited Cuba. It was headed by Janos Berecs, member of the Central Committee and chief of its Department of Foreign Relations.

During their stay in Cuba, the MSZMP delegation was received by Osvaldo Dorticos Torrado, member of the PCC Political Bureau, with whom the delegation had brotherly talks.

The Hungarian delegation held several rounds of talks with Comrade Jesus Montane, chief of the General Department of Foreign Relations of the Central Committee, and was also received by Comrade Manuel Pineiro, chief of the Central Committee's America Department.

The delegation visited production enterprises, educational and science centers and traveled to the Isle of Youth.

During the talks, which were held in an atmosphere of full agreement and comradeship, the two sides informed each other about the activities of their respective parties and exchanged opinions on the present problems of the international situation, showing special interest in those of Europe, Latin America and the Caribbean.

The representatives of both parties rated highly the International Scientific Conference held from 20 to 24 October in Berlin, which represented a significant contribution to the development of unity among various revolutionary forces in the struggle against imperialism and for peace and social progress.

The MSZMP and PCC delegations both expressed their solidarity with the heroic fight of the Salvadoran people, who are facing the most inhuman repression and the threat of military intervention provoked by North American imperialism.

Jeno Jakus, Hungarian ambassador to the Republic of Cuba, also took part in the talks.

During the talks both sides affirmed a complete similarity of viewpoints on the subjects discussed and considered as useful the results of this exchange, which was carried out within the framework of the brotherly relations existing between the MSZMP and the PCC.

9545
CSO: 3010

PEREZ HERRERO NOTES IMPORTANCE OF 'JUVENTUD REBELDE'

Havana JUVENTUD REBELDE in Spanish 22 Oct 80 p 2

[Text] Speech delivered by Antonio Perez Herrero, member of the Secretariat of the party Central Committee, closing the main ceremony celebrating the 15th anniversary of the newspaper JUVENTUD REBELDE, held in the Luis A. Turcios Lima room at the Ministry of Communications on 21 October 1980.

Comrades:

The 15th anniversary of JUVENTUD REBELDE is an occasion for justified joy for this collective, for the Union of Young Communists, for Cuban youth and for all the people. I can still hear the words with which, on 21 October 1965, our commander in chief announced the birth of this daily, whose name arose in a memorable dialog between Fidel and the masses of young people. Since then, this newspaper has performed its daily labor, acquiring experience and working faithfully, earning the affection of its readers.

Born out of the revolutionary process, which created optimal conditions for the development of young people's organizations, JUVENTUD REBELDE became heir to Cuban youth's traditions of struggle and, at the same time, a vehicle of information, a tool for political orientation and influential means of cultural betterment. This fact determined its orientation and delineated its responsibilities.

As an important element of the revolutionary press, JUVENTUD REBELDE continues its best traditions, whose essential quality is its unbreakable ties with the masses.

It Has Fulfilled Its Twofold Assignment

From the very moment of its founding, the JUVENTUD REBELDE collective has worked assiduously and intelligently to carry out that specific directive from Fidel: that this newspaper should above all be devoted to young people, but at the same time its contents should meet the interests of a broad spectrum of society. Throughout its existence, JUVENTUD REBELDE has fulfilled this twofold assignment.

It is to this newspaper's credit that, without failing to carry out its task, it has succeeded in fulfilling the role of a general-interest news organ, in practice turning out a product that, while not porfect, satisfies basic needs. We can affirm that because of this particular approach it has managed to fulfill two fundamental principles of the revolutionary press: Its contents reflect

our party's thought, expressing the interests of the people, and they insure real, constructive communication with young people.

The layout and content of the newspaper are its personality, so to speak: its character, its individuality, which is expressed not only in formal procedures but also in essential values that insure appropriate communication with the group to which it is addressed, and with the entire population. This quality springs from the particular paper whose collective is able to interpret the feelings of the masses for which it is intended and able to identify with their needs. To the extent that this is achieved, communication is more complete and the paper's influence grows.

When an undertaking of this nature reaches such a signal occasion, it is appropriate to consider all that it means. Behind each page of the paper, behind each of its articles and news reports, are the daily tasks of the editors, of the reporters, of the workers in the plant and other workers in the collective. This labor is carried out with daily dedication that makes them deserving of the most exalted recognition. Hence they all feel justified satisfaction at having contributed to the common task and at having helped to achieve the successes attained.

Journalism entails difficulties, but it is also a source of invaluable rewards. Time imposes the rigors of haste on editors and writers and on plant workers. Each day, before the latest edition has reached the readers, the collective is already engaged in preparation of the following day's edition. The rhythm of publication of the paper becomes the life pulse of each of those working on it. To it they contribute the fruits of thought and the enthusiasm arising from hours of dedicated work.

Each working day is made up of a succession of tasks that must be carried out properly for the desired results to be achieved. At the same time, nothing is more satisfying than knowing the day's edition is awaited by thousands of readers who seize it with interest and affection, for in it they find needed guidance, information sought, and agreeable, enlightening commentary. It is the reader, for whom the journalists' labor is intended, who completes and enriches it with his opinions. It is among the readers where we find the paper's most ardent defenders as well as it most exacting critics.

In its daily work, JUVENTUD REBELDE has endeavored to bring young people in contact with national and international problems of a general nature that at the same time are related to their interests in terms of information.

In 15 years of activity, this evening paper has won a place within the national press. Its presence has been felt at times of extraordinary importance our party has gone through in the course of these fruitful years. Its pages have reflected various aspects of the national scene, focusing on matters involving youth. By means of such sections as "Correspondence" and "Student Mailbox," as well as others, it is engaging in the necessary dialog with the young reader.

Increasingly Important Politico-Ideological Work

But JUVENTUD REBELDE is called upon to play a more important role in the national press. To the same extent that Cuban young people are a vital element, taking part especially vigorously in the building of socialism, the paper must carry out increasingly important politico-ideological work among the young as a tool of our party and the Union of Young Communists in the education of the great masses of young people in the principles of Marxism-Leninism.

The lives of the new generations should be reflected every day with greater depth and accuracy in the pages of JUVENTUD REBELDE. This concept can be realized only through repeated, systematic effort, and it is a goal fully within reach of the collective, which is experienced and mature. There should be more consistent striving to provide information and to deal with subjects involving working youth and students, to whom the paper must bring news of important events related to production and in general to the country's entire social life.

Every day the pages of the young people's newspaper should be placed more effectively at the service of intensified vocational guidance for the student masses, so that their career choices will correspond to the country's economic development needs. Moreover, it should consistently pay attention to the social problems of working young people, promote the identification of the different generations making up the labor collectives, focus on crash work, stress high-priority projects, and also exalt the daily heroism with which young people in the military are performing their duties. Furthermore, it should give more attention to the politico-ideological motives that lead to proper conduct by the new generations, which today have before them the opportunity to participate in truly historic tasks.

The paper must feature all constructive efforts by our young people in production, in services, in the arts and in sports. It must promote familiarity with the lives of the young in the socialist countries and pursue a war without quarter against the ideological enemy. It must increase its efforts to stress still more the role of young people in the development of socialist culture, to deal with family relationships and to discuss at length issues involving ideology.

We find the highest moral, political and human values in Cuban youth. Our young people have been and are a decisive force in the fulfillment of all the Revolution's tasks.

There is actually no sphere of social activity in which they do not stand out, assuming full responsibility, showing a strong sense of duty and a solid, secure adherence to revolutionary concepts. Their newspaper has been able to broaden and deepen that image, and thus the country, and especially youth, is satisfied with their work.

But the quality of our young people cannot cause us to neglect ideological work among them. On the contrary, this quality obligates us to undertake more profound, serious, responsible work.

To tackle problems of ideological development in a young-people's publication is an extremely complex process, for it is not a matter of theorizing, of setting

forth principles more or less correctly, but rather of analyzing their practical effect, criticizing incorrect attitudes vigorously, firmly and calmly, stressing with better examples, denouncing discriminatory practices and exploitation to which young people in the capitalist countries are subject--all this in an agreeable, skillful, convincing way.

Under the conditions of our time's ideological struggle, the role to be played by the newspaper in the defense of socialist ideas and communism has expanded and is firmly linked with the task of unmasking the enemy. To achieve this, we cannot content ourselves with facile formulas or mere adjectives. We have to demonstrate the falsity of positions contrary to Marxism and the reality of young people's lives in capitalist countries. There, alienation, vice, unemployment and poverty are concealed and justified with a propaganda machinery whose specific objectives include attempting to corrupt the youth of the socialist countries, of the countries fighting for liberation, and especially those of our country.

The reactionaries and imperialists use great resources in this mission. Their methods are not always obvious, nor do they often bare their true face. On the contrary, one of the imperialists' most cherished goals is to find an attractive wrapping in which to peddle their shady, false ideology.

This fact naturally requires the newspaper to devote a certain amount of space to international news that should always be extensive enough that a balance exists between it and news of our country and of our young people's constructive efforts. It's necessary to work assiduously and very well to satisfy our youth's hunger for culture and information. Increasingly greater efforts must be made, and everything tending toward superficiality, speciousness and vulgarity must be rejected.

In particular, the paper should combat the resurgence of bad habits from the past that attempt to survive under the new conditions. The integrity and spiritual values treasured by young people may not be corrupted by prejudice, dishonesty or bad taste.

An Important Task: Economic Education of the New Generations

One of the most important tasks for our communications media, especially the young people's newspaper, is the economic education of the new generations. The newspaper should deal with the issues of production and services in a clear, simple, direct manner so that its readers feel like active participants in the great task of constructing the new society's economic base.

Also, issues relating to studies should be the subject of commentaries and news items appearing in the paper.

The paper must deal with subjects related to culture and, in short, with all social activity, from a Marxist-Leninist standpoint, pointing out new things springing up like a joyful sprout produced by the new society and censuring the always possible persistence of habits and customs belonging to the past.

The JUVENTUD REBELDE collective must work assiduously to reach all the country's young people in a timely fashion. At present, with the measures being taken

by the Ministry of Communications, the growing support of local organs by the People's Government and the efforts put forth by the party, the conditions have been created for improved circulation and distribution of the paper. A great effort must be made to achieve higher quality in each successive edition and to insure that it reaches the reader at the proper time.

The Young People's Loyal, Closest Comrade

JUVENTUD REBELDE must always be the loyal, closest comrade of the young people who throw themselves with revolutionary fervor into the crash tasks assigned them by the Union of Young Communists. It must be the educator that enlightens and re-creates the young people who are building socialism in our country. It must imbue the new generations with love of the fatherland, contributing to their patriotic-military education and to their technical, professional and human training.

The distance traveled in these 15 years enables us to view the future with optimism.

They have worked and are working on many of the things I've mentioned.

We know that the collective will fight daily to achieve greater victories. Now, when millions of workers, including young people, are laboring tirelessly in honor of the Second Party Congress, this collective must take more decisive steps to deliver its most complete product to Cuban youth each day. To achieve this it has the support of the Union of Young Communists as well as that of all our people, especially the young.

The efforts of all the paper's workers have been a decisive factor enabling us to see today that, throughout the time they have carried out their tasks, the paper has risen in quality, and this is reflected in the respect it now has. When it first came out, its press run was 80,000 copies, a considerable number in itself. At present, it publishes 255,000 copies a day, with a Sunday run of 350,000.

The paper's contribution to the mobilization and organization of the masses has been notable. This was demonstrated particularly well during the great public gatherings in April and May of this year and prized highly by our party's first secretary. Comrade Fidel's assessment of the work done during that time is a strong stimulus to all the paper's workers and inspiration for the winning of new victories.

Comrades of JUVENTUD REBELDE, accept our party's recognition on this 15th anniversary. The Revolution has entrusted you with a great responsibility: to be one of its chief means of communication with the new generations. This distinction is an expression of its confidence and its respect for the fruits of your labors.

Thank you.

9085
CSO: 3010

STATE LABOR, SOCIAL SECURITY COMMITTEE ISSUES FORM

Havana TRABAJADORES in Spanish 14 Oct 80 p 4

[Article by Pedro L. Arteaga: "Security for the Future"]

[Excerpt] The socialist society offers broad protection to the people, in which the preservation of life, health, education and social security are outstanding, aspects which are a responsibility and primary objective of the Cuban state as is expressed by the constitution of the republic.

Social protection provided by our revolution to the people generally begins at birth, and even before, when it protects women during pregnancy, and includes the entire process of free education, right to work, and later, assures the worker various services and a tranquil and decent old age.

We should not wait to reach retirement age before beginning the search for certifications which confirm years worked or the time of services rendered. Every worker should be ready to exercise that right if circumstances so require because we are part of the potential beneficiaries of Social Security in the case of any eventuality, benefits which range from maternity services, so that life may begin, until the moment of a well-deserved rest and retirement.

The amounts of pensions for age, complete or partial disability and death benefits depend on the number of years served and that is why it is of vital importance that each worker explain to his administration any error he believes he has detected, or he should ask for information on anything he does not understand. To insure these proofs, existing legislation provides that administrations update their workers' service times and the worker has the duty to require compliance with this.

Social Security Law No 24 says in its Article 17 that a year of service is understood to be the normal working time, depending on the sector or activity concerned, contained in the period of 12 consecutive months when such service is recognized as having been performed in either civilian or military activities.

It then explains that service time can be accredited by means of documentary proof, and if it is lacking, by means of a declaration or any other means which may be established for the purpose.

Decree 59, Regulation of the Social Security Law, offers the facility to the workers that time of service performed between January 1950 and 31 December 1979, if there is no documentary proof, can be certified by means of two witnesses, while after 1 January 1980, it shall be done pursuant to the provisions of Article 59 of the regulation itself, which stipulates a new system for monthly recording of time worked and salary received and which the worker is also duty-bound to request compliance with it.

It is of vital importance that the workers and their families, as well as the administrations of state and private work centers and Social Security officials pay close and systematic attention to the creation and preservation of the labor history of each worker, which means the documentary recording of service time and wages received without blanks or errors, because these documents are the ideal means for requesting benefits and justify the right to receive them.

Referring to the quality of the forms SS6 in the provincial checkup on the delivery of these certifications held in Limonar, Matanzas, Francisco Penalver, vice president of the State Labor and Social Security Committee [CETSS], urged those present to finish the work on time, but he was emphatic about the preparation and appearance of them.

He said: "This is an official document, not just for one day but for 20, 30 or more years, therefore, it requires good quality of preparation and a strict correctness.

"A worker who is now about 30 years-of-age and receives a document from his administration, should save it for when he needs it, which could be at any time, or when he retires for reason of age. After more than 30 years, the document will have deteriorated if it is not well protected, but it is also important that it be properly certified so that it will be of service when the time comes to use it."

Status of Delivery of Certifications

At this time the administrations of work centers throughout the country are working in preparing and delivering Form SS6. Up to this time 652,603 workers have already received their certification, which means one-fourth of all the worker population

Among the most oustanding organizations are the Price and Norm State Committees, which have already finished their work, followed by the Hydrography Institute with 90 percent; the CETSS with 80.9 percent; State Statistics Committee, 78.5 percent; Academy of Sciences of Cuba, 76.2 percent, and INDER [National Institute for Sports, Physical Education and Recreation] with 79.9 percent, while those which are lagging the most are the Cuban Institute of Friendship with Peoples, 12 percent; Ministry of Foreign Relations, 29.9 percent, Basica, 21.1 percent and INTUR [National Tourist Institute], 30.8 percent.

As to the progress of work in the provinces, Matanzas is leading, with a pledge of finishing by 30 November to hail the Second Party Congress, followed by Guantanamo and Camaguey. Those lagging the most are Santiago de Cuba and La Habana.

An Example of Quality

REPUBLICA DE CUBA COMITE ESTATAL DE TRABAJO Y SEGURIDAD SOCIAL (1)	CERTIFICACION DE TIEMPO DE SERVICIOS Y SALARIOS DEVENGADOS HASTA DICIEMBRE DE 1979 (2)	MOD

(3) BIDIANA MAGALY MARTINEZ MARQUEZ, en el carácter de Jefa Dpto. Personal del centro de trabajo Cto. Est. Tractores y Maq. Agro. Perteneciente a la Empresa - del Organismo CATEY situado en 23 entre O y P, Vedado municipio Pl-Zf provincia Ciudad La Habana

(4) CERTIFICO:

PRIMERO: Que el trabajador JORGE ENRIQUE DUQUE ESTRADA con expediente laboral 860622 y carné de identidad 430218600164 prestó (X) prestó (O) servicios en este centro de trabajo

DESDE día mes año	HASTA día mes año	CARGO O DESEMPEÑO DE SUS LABORES
1 1 77	31 12 79	ET-2, mónigas

SEGUNDO: Que en su expediente laboral aparecen anotaciones que acreditan los siguientes tiempos de servicios:

(5)

CENTRO DE TRABAJO	DESDE día mes año	HASTA día mes año	OCUPANDO EL CARGO DE
MONTAR - Camagüey	1 2 69	15 5 71	Montajista, ET-2, mónigas
MONTAR NACIONAL	16 5 71	31 12 76	ET-2, mónigas

(6)

TERCERO: Que la devengado en este centro de trabajo, dentro de los últimos 10 años naturales, los salarios que a continuación se relacionan:

AÑO	SALARIO DEVENGADO	AÑO	SALARIO DEVENGADO	AÑO	SALARIO DEVENGADO	AÑO	SALARIO DEVENGADO
1970	-	1973	$ 1 430.48	1976	$ 2 730.00	1979	FAP
1971	-	1974	1 230.00	1977	$ 990.39	Salario mensual promedio	
1972	-	1975	2 304.00	1978	1 692.00	$ 231.00	

Y para constancia se expide esta certificación de acuerdo con lo establecido en el Reglamento de la Ley 24 de 1979, de Seguridad Social, en Ciudad de La Habana, a 24 de septiembre de 1979.

(7) Firma y Sello

Esta certificación será suscrita por el funcionario que, por razón de su cargo, tenga bajo su guarda y custodia los libros y documentos relacionados en el artículo 37 del Reglamento de la Ley de Seguridad Social, a quien serán exigibles las responsabilidades de orden administrativo y, en su caso, de orden penal, cuando por algún motivo resulte falso el contenido de la misma.

(8) Original: Para el expediente laboral. COPIA: Trabajador. COPIA: Archivo de la administración.

Key:

1. Republic of Cuba, State Committee for Labor and Social Security
2. Certification of Service Times and Wages Received To December 1979
3. I, Bibiana Magaly Martinez Marquez, in my status as Chief of Personnel Department of the work center State Committee for Labor and Social Security of the enterprise _____ of the CETSS located at 23 between 0 and P Vedado of the Plaza municipality, City of Havana Province
4. Certify, first, that worker Jorge Enrique Duque Estrada, labor registration number 989422 and identity card number 42071507164 has worked in this work center from 1-1-77 to 31-12-79. Book or document in which recorded: EP-2 Payroll.
5. Second, that in his work file there are documents which confirm the following times of service:
   Work Center: MINTRAB-Camaguey from 1-2-69 to 15-5-73, Document in which recorded: Committee, EP-2 Payroll; National MINTRAB from 16-5-73 to 31-12-76, Document in which recorded: DP-2 Payroll
6. Third, that in this work center, during the last 10 years he has received wages listed as follows:

Year	Wages Received	Year	Wages Received	Year	Wages Received
1970	-	1973	$1,410.48	1976	$2,830.00
1971	-	1974	1,233.00	1977	2,990.39
1972	-	1975	2,304.00	1978	1,693.00
1979	Revolutionary Armed Forces $231.00 present monthly wage				

   This certification is issued as proof, pursuant to the provisions of the regulations of Social Security Law 24 dated 1979 in the City of Havana 24 September 1980.

7. This certification shall be signed by the official, who because of his position has under his care and custody the books and documents listed in Article 35 of the regulations of the Social Security Law. He will be responsible for actions of an administrative nature and for legal procedures when applicable when for some reason the contents of them are false.

   Original: Work record. Copy: Worker Copy: Administrative file.

8908
CSO: 3010

CONTRIBUTIONS, AID TO MPLA, ANGOLA NOTED

Havana BOHEMIA in Spanish 14 Nov 80 pp 64-69

[Article by Juan Sanchez: "Angola, Its Long Road to Independence"]

[Excerpts] On the fifth anniversary of their declaration of independence, the people of Angola are enthusiastically working for the establishment of the people's government, which corresponds to the needs of a society that is building socialism.

He is a man who is getting on in years. But he is still strong. Certainly the fact that he lives in constant contact with nature has contributed to his maintaining the broad vigor of the old trees of the forest. Everyone in this little town in the southern part of the People's Republic of Angola says of him that, fighting with a rifle, "the enemy is afraid of him." Moreover, in Huila too everyone says: "He is a tireless guy." His name is Felipe Francisco Geronimo and he is the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] Labor Party's municipal coordinator and member of the Huila Provincial Committee. He said: "Talking with our Cuban comrades, we have resolved to build a children's park here for the children of the district."

This happened in early 1980. Where would they find the material and technical resources in that Godforsaken place? A brigade was immediately formed, composed of Cuban internationalists who had some knowledge of the construction-related trades. That is how it all began. Celacio Lopez Licer (Pupi), a Cuban soldier from an industrial assembly enterprise, decided to design and build with recycled materials: a Ferris wheel and various revolving airplanes, swings, little boats and slides. With the aid of Huila residents, the brigade for weeks worked late into the night. And the little corner of joy for Angolan children was inaugurated on 4 February, on the occasion of the 19th anniversary of the beginning of the armed struggle for liberation. That is precisely why the little park is called "4 February," in commemoration of that historic date.

"Do you see the gear box on that Ferris wheel? We restored it. It came from a South African truck, dating back to the time of the invasion, which had remained unused. The towers? They belonged to a crane, also lying idle," Celacio (Pupi), the soldier, said.

For us, all this assumed the power of a symbol. The simplicity of the achievement did not in any way detract from its power as a symbol and an expression of the profound fraternal feelings of these two peoples.

This simple achievement might also serve as a reply to those who have attempted to compare the Cuban internationalists or lump them into the same category with the mercenaries or interventionists of the former colonial powers. Of course, the example set by this little park in Huila is only a small sample of the kind of cooperation that has been growing over the years. To be sure, these cooperative relations began to develop from the very moment the second war for Angolan liberation ended — in early 1976 — when hundreds of Cuban civilian technicians who went to that African country, composing part of the military units as internationalist fighters, stepped forward in response to the MPLA appeal for help in handling civilian affairs. This made it possible for about 3,500 Cuban technicians and workers to lend their aid to a free and independent Angola between 1976 and 1977.

"The Cubans returned to the African continent which their forefathers had left as slaves centuries ago to contribute to the struggle against the backwardness inherited from the days of colonial oppression, in response to the appeal made by the peoples and legitimate governments who were opposing the aggression conducted by racists, annexationists and servants of imperialism, and to modestly contribute to the struggle for national liberation, the struggle against racism and apartheid."[1]

There are many examples similar to Huila.

In Kifangondo, where FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] and Cuban internationalists defeated the enemy in a decisive battle, Angolans and Cubans are now too engaged in another important battle: They are enlarging the water purification plant to guarantee the capital, Luanda, a supply of the precious liquid its people require. Let us not forget that the colonial regime guaranteed a supply of running water only to those parts of the city in which its supporters lived. Months ago, at a meeting with Cuban construction workers in Luanda, Government Minister for Foreign Construction Projects Levi Farah commented on this situation and on President dos Santos' request, saying that Cuba would collaborate on this project, committing itself to completing it by the end of this year, because it is one of the priority projects dedicated to the First MPLA Labor Party Special Congress. Within this framework, Cuba and Angola have just signed an agreement on construction jobs providing for the completion of a housing plan for Luanda in 1981 as well as four bridges in different provinces and the construction and equipping of two tile and brick works.

But in addition to this, there are the Cuban health workers, scattered throughout towns and remote villages, just like the active youths of the "Che" Guevara Internationalist Teachers Brigade, who help to eliminate the illiteracy left behind by the Portuguese colonialists.

Aggression Came From Elsewhere

Right after Angola's declaration of independence on 11 November 1975, the newly established government headed by Agostinho Neto requested aid from friendly nations to deal with a combined attack by the imperialists and their African agents. The country was just then being attacked from both the north and the south with the complicity of the former Portuguese colonialists. Powerful South African forces were advancing from Namibia on the province of Huanza Sul while elsewhere additional enemy forces were advancing on the outskirts of Luanda, the capital. The aim was to overwhelm the young People's Republic of Angola and turn the government over to

the counterrevolution represented by the puppet organizations, the FNLA [National Front for the Liberation of Angola] and the UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola], headed by Holden Roberto and Jonas Savimbi respectively.

According to English historian Basil Davidson, the FNLA, led by Holden Roberto, a veteran in the service of the CIA, proclaimed itself to be an anticolonial nationalist movement, headed by the Kongo ethnic group, of which it was almost exclusively composed. The other organization, the UNITA, led by the puppet Savimbi, in a bit more confusing fashion presented itself as a simple reform movement, also tribally based.

The patriots received immediate aid from Guinea Bissau, Mozambique, the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea and Algeria. It was during this phase that the Soviet Union and Cuba "provided the most important aid ever seen in Africa in defense of the Angolan nation."[2] Reading aloud the Central Committee report at the First MPLA Congress, held at the end of 1977 in Luanda, President Neto noted:

"... Cuba not only supplied us with the equipment which we could not at that time have made use of due to the limited technical preparation of the FAPLA; it also sent us officers, men and women, some of whom were highly qualified in fighting techniques and in the exercise of internationalist solidarity." And he added: "We lower our combat banners in memory of the Cuban comrades who fell on Angolan soil, opposing alongside our people the invasion by the South African racists."

Before the invasion, the U.S. Government had secretly advanced all the financial support for the South African interventionist action with the aid of mercenaries. Toward the end of 1975, the South African Government was the most solid and capable bastion of racist domination in the southern part of Africa and therefore presented itself as Washington's most reliable ally. American interests wanted to assume the role of the former Portuguese colonialists so that the oil, coffee, diamonds and other wealth of this African country would not fall into the hands of the Angolan revolutionaries. In Angola cotton was exploited by companies backed with Belgian capital, oil was in the hands of PETROFINA [expansion unknown] (English and Belgian) and the Gulf Oil Company of Cabinda (American) and iron was in German hands (Krupp) in partnership with the Portuguese. The Benguela Railroad and the DIAMANG [Angola Diamond Company] (a diamond-mining firm) belonged to English, American, French and Belgian monopolies. The oilworks, copper and maritime freight companies were also in foreign hands.[3]

500 Years of Struggle

With timely internationalist aid, the MPLA, the only truly revolutionary movement, crushed the invasion. The battles that were fought to defend Lubango, Benguela and Bengunza were tough ones. Finally, the front line was stabilized in the south, along the Keve River and in the north at Kifangondo. Thus it was possible to declare the country's independence in November 1975 in the unconquered capital.[4]

The people of Angola had achieved the objective of 500 years of struggle. The fact is that the Angolans had opposed colonialism since the 15th century. At that time the inhabitants of the land that comprised Angola did not constitute a single nation, but in the different regions kings, chieftains and native leaders fought colonizers from the very moment they tried to impose themselves by force.

It was not until the second half of the 18th century that they began to make a great effort to produce some material goods in the colony and organize the meager domestic market and trade with the outside. As late as the beginning of the 19th century, the largest class in the country was composed of slaves. The freedmen, former slaves freed by their masters or the authorities, began to emerge in 1850, joining the ranks of the wage-earners.[6]

The people's resistance to exploitation was constantly manifested. Worthy of note are the major rebellions of Kissama, Los Dembos, the Plateau States, etc. There were also other uprisings like those of Bailundu (1902) in opposition to forced labor and Tulante Buta in 1913 against the exploitation of those hired for Sao Tome. In 1917 there was a major rebellion by the Ambeims against the expropriation of their lands which the colonialists were carrying out.

The MPLA Is Born

Almost all historians agree that, after World War II, something very peculiar happened on the African continent. We are referring to the emergence of a new kind of nationalism, marked by the founding of African political parties.

In December 1956 the MPLA, a product of the merger of the United Struggle of Africans of Angola (PLUA) and others like the Movement for Angolan National Independence (MINA), came into being in Luanda.

The MPLA was really the first party to represent all the people of Angola because it was the only organization that advocated a national effort and because it rejected the factional, tribal or messianic attitudes that prevailed in other organizations.

The War for Liberation

Conducted by the MPLA , the struggle for liberation was the war of an oppressed nation against a minority group of foreign oppressors. As Agostinho Neto has pointed out, this struggle was all-out and, in addition to arms, the treacherous colonialists employed the most diverse tactics of corruption, division and even organization of puppet bands, as was the case with the UNITA. The correspondence between UNITA leader Savimbi and the heads of the Portuguese Army — disclosed by the international press — shows how the UNITA began its "cooperation" with the Portuguese against the MPLA. In his "Memoirs" (pp 180-181, 1974 edition), ex-Prime Minister Marcelo Caetano also mentions the opening of a new guerrilla front by the MPLA "which constituted a tremendous concern [for us]." Caetano adds that "General Costa Gomes, assuming responsibility for the defense of Angola, took advantage of the situation with intelligence and decisive authority. General Bettencourt Rodrigues was charged with the mission... of pacifying the region," which he undertook, Caetano claims, "with the agreement of the UNITA , a rebel organization which, under Savimbi's leadership, was operating in opposition to the MPLA."[7]

Already recognized by the Organization for African Unity (OAU) as the sole liberation movement in Angola, the MPLA in 1968 opted for generalization of the armed conflict throughout the entire country. New combat fronts were opened.

But it was the guerrilla action at Cabinda which was the first to be carried out exclusively in accordance with the revolutionary thinking of the MPLA. "Cabinda

taught us," said Neto, "that, no matter how powerful tribal action may have been, a self-critical analysis of the situation led us to the conclusion that on the new front, in the east, we had to from the start concentrate most of our attention on mobilization of the local populations. And this is what happened. On the eastern front the MPLA became a great mass movement."[8]

MPLA guerrilla fighters began to dominate great expanses of territory. The defeat of the colonial army was a question that no one disputed. Thus at the beginning of the 1970's several crucial problems arose, such as the question of a cease-fire and the difficult conversations with the Portuguese authorities concerning a "transition government" prior to the declaration of independence. In September 1974 the truce agreement with the Portuguese was signed. In December the so-called Alvor Agreements were signed, which promoted the formation of a "transition government" composed of representatives of the MPLA and the two other groups. However, with the intention of keeping the MPLA out of the provisional government, the FNLA launched a military offensive in July 1975 which resulted in the Battle of Luanda. On the other hand, the UNITA's aggressive actions were exploited as a deceptive cover for direct invasion by regular South African troops. As a result of the conflict, the MPLA expelled the FNLA and UNITA puppets from the capital.

Once the armies of South Africa and its allies were expelled from Angolan territory, the MPLA tackled the tasks of national reconstruction.

National Reconstruction

The First MPLA Congress in December 1977 was an event of historic significance for the People's Republic of Angola. With the active participation of Agostinho Neto, the congress transformed the MPLA into a vanguard workers party and it came to be called the MPLA Labor Party. "The MPLA has completed its historic mission as a liberation movement. In future, it will be the party of the Angolan working class."

On completing a visit as a guest, Second Secretary of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party Raul Castro said: "It is a great honor for the Cuban Communist Party to share these memorable days with you. This First MPLA Congress is a faithful rendition of the glorious traditions of that revolutionary vanguard which, through two wars of liberation, led the Angolan nation to the attainment of its independence, which is today guiding it through a phase of national reconstruction and which, in this great assembly, has with clarity, creative spirit and firmness of principle accepted the historical imperative of establishing itself as a Marxist-Leninist party."

An account of achievements was made at the congress and future tasks were outlined.

On 10 September 1979, 2 years after the historic MPLA congress, the first president and founder of the People's Republic of Angola, Agostinho Neto, died as a result of a serious liver ailment. A note issued by the Political Bureau of the MPLA Labor Party's Central Committee let it be known that his death occurred in Moscow, where he had gone on 5 September to receive urgent medical attention. The Political Bureau communique stressed the fact that the everlasting name and memory of deceased President Agostinho Neto would be an inexhaustible source of energy for the ever more determined continuation of the struggle for the triumph of his ideas and

teachings, the cause of socialism, the implementation of the people's government and the national unity of the People's Republic of Angola. In a message to Angolan party and government leaders, Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Cuban Communist Party's Central Committee and president of the Cuban Councils of State and Ministers, considered Agostinho Neto to be "a most affectionate comrade in the struggle to put an end to colonial and racial oppression in Africa and the world and against any form of imperialist exploitation."

For this year, 1980, the MPLA Labor Party has pointed out two basic tasks to the people of Angola: 1. the holding of the party's first special congress in December, and 2. the creation of the People's Assembly as a supreme government body, deceased President Neto's final concern. In the Central Committee report to the First MPLA Congress in 1977, the founder of the People's Republic of Angola, Agostinho Neto, said: "The working class and its allies must have political power, it being necessary to consolidate it constantly in order to break the resistance of the exploiter classes and do away with all attempts at restoring the former government and to defend the revolution, militarily as well, that is, equipping the revolution to guide and guarantee the establishment of a socialist society."

FOOTNOTES

1. Speech by Minister of Foreign Affairs Isidoro Malmierca at the Movement of Nonalined Countries Ministerial Conference in Belgrade on 28 July 1978.
2. Central Committee report at the First MPLA Congress in Luanda, December 1977.
3. "History of Angola," Ed. C. Sociales, Havana, 1979.
4. MPLA report, op. cit.
5. [refers to omitted passage]
6. "History of Angola," op. cit.
7. Cited by B. Davidson.
8. MPLA report, op. cit.

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FATE OF LATIN IMMIGRANTS TO U.S.

Latin Americans in General

Havana PRISMA LATINOAMERICANO in Spanish Oct 80 pp 34-39

[Article by Nilda Navarrete and Walfredo Angulo: "'Second-Class' Citizens Flee to Environment That Scorns Them"]

[Text] A refugee from poverty, the emigrant is plunged into new misery on what is generally a no-return journey.

A bag across the back, containing the articles absolutely needed for the trip, a miserable life which one wishes to leave behind, and the big question that clouds the future--these generally constitute the first act in a drama which in many cases assumes the proportions of a tragedy on the Latin American continent.

In periodicals and magazines one can frequently find reports such as this one which was recently sent out by a capitalist news agency:

"Thirteen illegal Salvadoran immigrants died in the Arizona desert in the course of a failed attempt to cross it while entering the United States. The victims were members of a group of about 40 persons without documents who had come from El Salvador but who had been abandoned by the smugglers."

Here is another news item in the periodical EL SOL DE MEXICO in May of this year: "Two Mexican youths drowned in the waters of the Bravo River when the United States police forced them to swim back to their country's side of the border. The boys begged the border police to allow them to rest a few minutes but they did not give them a chance."

In July of this year, the PRENSA LATINA news agency reported from Mexico City that 50,000 Central Americans, mostly Salvadorans, enter Mexico each month in an effort to escape from repression in their country.

The dispatch added that the immigration office of the Mexican Secretariat of Interior noted that, to the exodus coming from Guatemala, Honduras and El Salvador, one must add another 20,000 persons from those nations who enter each month under official control.

According to the Fund for Population Activities of the United Nations, 1,775,000 Latin Americans emigrated in 1960, with most of them going to the United States. The same source reported that the number of workers who were on the move on the Continent in 1974 was 3.8 million.

From Geneva, labor union organizations this year admitted that one out of every five Uruguayans lives outside his homeland. In Chile, the proportion is one out of every ten.

The destiny of those people who, impelled by motivations which are mostly political and economic, leave their homes, tearing themselves away from their culture and their way of life in order to become "second-class" citizens in other countries, is a matter of indifference to those who derive a profit from them.

To understand this phenomenon, it is necessary to make a distinction between unskilled manpower entering the industrialized capitalist countries legally or illegally, and so-called emigration of intellectuals, in other words, the brain drain.

In its report entitled "La industria en el ano 2000: perspectivas" [Industry in the Year 2000--Prospects], the UNIDO points out that the United States, Canada, and the United Kingdom are getting 75 percent of the total "intellectual exodus" coming from developing countries, which signifies a reverse flow of technology.

The document, prepared on the occasion of the third general conference of UNIDO held in New Delhi, India, in February of this year, noted that the engineering field in the countries of the so-called "Third World" contributed 28 percent in the increase in the number of engineers in the United States during the first half of the decade of the Seventies.

UNIDO continues stating that the value estimated for the migration of specialists from all developing countries to the above-mentioned three industrial countries has been figured at $46 billion, in other words, $3.8 billion per year, a figure almost equal to government assistance given for the combined development provided by those countries during the same period of time.

The migration of skilled personnel from the developing countries is explained by UNIDO in the light of the fact that "not all underdeveloped countries share equally in the benefits of industrialization. Only a few are experiencing a high economic growth rate while the majority of the inhabitants of the so-called "Third World" live in countries with per-capita incomes of less than $200 and experience slow growth rates, both regarding the gross domestic product and the manufactured added value; some have even gone down in absolute terms."

Underdevelopment

Another aspect of the problem is analyzed by the Chilean economist Pedro Vuskovic in an article reproduced by the Center for Studies on America in Havana in its Bulletin No. 1,1980.

Under the title "Latin America Facing New Deadlines in the International Division of Labor," Vuskovic points out that the decline in the profit rate and requirements for big investment, under current conditions, add up to an internal contradiction in the capitalist world which is beginning to challenge the essential patterns of accumulation that characterized it during the last several decades.

It is in this context, according to the economist, that the more intensive and more direct utilization of the enormous masses of "cheap" labor from the underdeveloped and dependent countries assumes growing importance as support for new accumulation schemes, along with the relocation of production activities oriented toward the world market, the extension of "free production zones" and, finally, the changes we are witnessing in the international division of labor.

Vuskovic believes that the figures, which point to a practically unlimited availability of manpower and a manpower cost which is substantially lower than the cost in the more highly developed areas, are not only eloquent but even brutally traumatic.

In his study entitled "Progreso Tecnico de Internacionalizacion del proceso productivo" [Technical Progress of Internationalization of the Production Process] Isaac Minian of the CIDE (Economic Research and Teaching Center) of Mexico (a private organization), says that hourly wages in electronic consumer product assembly work in the United States are 4.4 times higher than wages in Mexico, 2.8 times higher than in Japan, 11.8 times higher than in Hong Kong, and 18.2 times higher than in Taiwan. Looking at office machines, the ratio turns out to be 7.2 times higher compared to Brazil, 6.2 times higher than in Mexico, 9.8 times higher than in Taiwan, and 10.1 times higher than in South Korea.

We have abundant estimates for the dimension of this labor force which is supposedly available. One of them comes to us from the ILO which tells us that the underdeveloped countries in 1975 had around 33 million unemployed and something like 250 million part-time employed persons--figures which, when added up, would come to about 3.5 times the number of persons employed in the manufacturing industry of the developed Western countries (some 77 millions in 1970) and which therefore would constitute an enormous industrial reserve army for the international capitalist economy.

The ECLA in turn in November 1979 believed that, around 1970 and on the basis of estimates for ten countries in the region, approximately 40 percent of the Latin American population lived in conditions of poverty.

By that date, ECLA continues, Latin America and the Caribbean contained about 113 million poor people of whom 72 millions lived in rural areas and a little more than 40 millions in urban areas.

Domestic Migration

Looking at rural-urban migration, ECLA estimates that, out of the total number of poor people who will live in the region by the end of the century, about 160 millions will live in urban areas and 85 millions will live in rural areas.

In other words, in a span of less than one generation, from 1970 until 1984, regional poverty will be a majority and predominantly urban phenomenon.

In this sense, the conference on Human Settlement, sponsored by ECLA and held in Mexico City, from 7 to 10 November 1979, reported that there is a progressive trend in Latin America toward metropolitanization, toward the growth of disadvantaged population segments, toward the rise of explosive population growth centers and rural dispersion.

Although there is still a considerable shortage of statistical data and systematic studies on the phenomenon of migration from the rural areas to the cities in Latin America, we find in a book put out by a group of researchers from various Central American universities that capitalist dynamics in Central America is associated with population expulsion and the only factor in rural attraction is to be found in those areas where usufruct property prevails.

In the book entitled "Estructura Agraria,Dinamica de Poblacion y Desarrollo Capitalista en Centroamerica" [Agricultural Structure, Population Dynamics and Capitalist Development in Central America], put out by EDUCA (Central American University Publishing House), an agency of the national autonomous universities of Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Honduras, El Salvador and Guatemala, it is pointed out that the expansion of so-called "dynamic" crops--imposed by the transnational enterprises in the region--is leading to conflict over the land with the traditional crop growers on the domestic and subsistence markets, shifting them toward less fertile soil.

Along with this displacement of population employed in agriculture, the Central American economists continue, there is a major flow of migration toward the cities which points up the difficulties the rural population is having in becoming involved in agricultural activities in a steady fashion.

The following table, which appears in the work mentioned above, illustrates what we have just said:

Number of interprovincial migrants by place of birth in recent decades: Central America

Year	Guatem.	El Salv.	Hond.	Nic.	C.Rica
1950	326,621		112,542	113,776	261,367
1963	631,480		277,574	212,748	207,147
1973	757,061	523,221	525,000	341,086	350,413

Source: Three last population censuses.

One of the topics of the Tenth National Eucharistic Congress of Brazil--which was held in July 1980 with the participation of 344 Brazilian priests and which was opened by Pope John-Paul II--dealt with the problem of domestic migration.

During the sessions it was reported that there are presently about 30 million emigrants constantly in motion in Brazil, looking for a job or for land to subsist on.

The working document prepared by the priests is actually an inventory of troubles in Latin America. Lack of support for the peasants, absence of schools in rural areas, racial discrimination. "The blacks," the document say, "are despised in Brazil" and it also reports organized prostitution "which is being developed and managed particularly with regard to emigrants." Thus, pushed along by the consequences of what in economic terms is known as dependence and underdevelopment, the tides of emigrants in Latin America and the Caribbean flow rather erratically from the rural areas to the cities, from the slums to the border or in a boat heading for the coast of the United States, abandoning in most cases a life of misery in their home countries for another life that is even worse abroad.

According to the WFTU, in a study prepared by that organization's economic and social department, emigrants face common problems:

Inferiority in terms of work situation: They are doing the hardest, the unhealthiest jobs, anywhere, and they are looked down upon and extremely poorly paid;

They exist under living conditions that are even more difficult than those of the domestic workers in those countries;

They are subject to many forms of discrimination in the matter of social and labor union rights.

Persons without documents, farm laborers, wetbacks, illegal residents, peasants, seasonal workers, contract farm laborers--these are some of the names by which this cheap manpower army is known in Latin America.

The Whipping Boy

Jorge Bustamante, a Mexican specialist in the matter of migration, maintains that, since 1919, Mexican immigrants to the United States constitute "the preferred whipping boy" of politicians in that country who blame them for domestic problems such as unemployment, inflation, and the rising crime rate.

In reality, the Mexican farm laborers were an important component in the growth of the industrial proletariat and above all the agricultural proletariat in the southern part of the United States. At the beginning of the century, they numbered about 100,000 and 30 years later there were more than 1,225,000 of them; they came to be the primary factor in economic activity estimated at that time at $5 billion.

After surviving the depression of the Thirties, the United States government blamed the immigrants for causing the crisis and unemployment. More than 300,000 Mexican workers were expelled, including chicanos who had legally settled in the United States.

Cheap manpower was again needed at the start of World War II which is why the "Farm Laborer Program" was approved in 1943; through it, hundreds of thousands of Mexicans worked in factories connected with war industry and on plantations.

After the end of the war and following the first few years of reconstruction in Europe, the expulsion of Mexicans was stepped up. Between 1953 and 1956, coinciding with the start of the so-called "Cold War," more than 2 million persons were forced to return to their country in what was called "Operation Wetbacks" which was carried out by United States authorities.

Years later, during the failure of United States aggression against Vietnam, the population of Mexican origin was used as a spearhead for this adventure in Southeast Asia. According to Juan Jose Pena, Chairman of the "Raza Unida Chicana" Party, 20 percent of the total number of killed and wounded in that war were chicanos.

According to the expert Bustamante, the United States needs about 9 million Mexican immigrants over the next 5 years to sustain an economic growth rate of 3 percent per year.

On the other hand, those workers are finding that they are being hindering in negotiating on this demand from a posture of union organization because as a rule they do not have their papers.

The presence of farm laborers in the southern states is indispensable for the economy of that area due to the slow growth rate of the autochthonous population, according to Wayne Cornelius, Director of the

Mexican Studies Program at the University of California; to that we must add the need for persons who will perform low-paid jobs or work considered degrading by certain sectors of the white population.

In the Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo, signed on 2 February 1848, the United States took away from Mexico more than 1 million square kilometers but the population of that vast region continued to feel tied to those people who lived beyond the new border.

This produced the "chicanos" who, in spite of humiliation and discrimination suffered in the United States for more than 130 years, still hold on to their customs and cultural traditions.

About 20 million chicanos, as well as 3 million Mexicans without papers, live on United States territory and subsist under difficult living conditions, with income and education levels far below the national average and, as a matter of fact, without any protection or rights.

Now, when the effects of economic recession make themselves felt in the United States, the 3,500 kilometers of border with Mexico are again very tightly watched by the Border Patrol and thousands of members of the United States Immigration Service.

Control measures along the dividing line were recently stepped up following an announcement by President James Carter to the effect that there would be a search throughout the entire area.

As part of the plan, a 90-kilometer long wire was completed early this year between the Mexican city of Tijuana and San Diego, in the United States.

The strip was furthermore equipped with sophisticated technological systems including electronic sensors, land, air, and sea vehicles, as well as hundreds of police officers who try to intercept about 1,500 immigrants who every 24 hours try to cross the border into the United States in that region, one of the main infiltration points.

However, the zeal with which the authorities carry out the job of watching the border many times depends on the generosity displayed toward them by farm labor bosses who want to keep the flow of immigrants coming.

Traffickers in Persons Without Papers

The United States newspaper the NEW YORK TIMES recently admitted that the United States Immigration Service had set up an entire corruption machinery to handle persons without papers.

The job--according to the newspaper--begins on foreign territory, where embassies and consulates of the United States, particularly in the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean, issue fraudulent visas for entry into the country.

The sale of residence permits for foreigners comes as high as $20,000 and these are the most common cases of law violations which are committed according to the newspaper.

The so-called "Coyotes," that is to say, persons who serve as guides in crossing the border, in most cases are in cahoots with the Border Patrol or with the United States Immigration officials.

There are smugglers who have set up real travel agencies and who hire a large number of "coyotes."

A smuggling operation involving more than 5,000 persons, workers from Honduras and Guatemala who were trying to get into the United States, was discovered last May by Mexican authorities.

The group had gone to Mexico over a period of 2 months by paying the smugglers more than $400 per person to cross the border at the Mexican city of Tijuana.

Mexican federal agents also for several months held two officials from the Treasury Department of the United States when it was established that they were running a gang that was trafficking in persons without papers. The officials held--Ronald Lee Anderson and Charles Richard Gregory--were caught in Tijuana while transporting 15 immigrants in a vehicle; they had collected large sums of money from them to cross the border.

Approximately 20,000 foreign farm laborers enter the United States each year under the temporary visa program known as the H-2 program.

According to the United States publication NCLA in its December 1977 issue, the H-2 program is not the only method used by the United States government to institutionalize the use of foreign labor in domestic agriculture. Other methods, such as the method of contracts between the government and the agricultural operator, likewise provide little protection for immigrants, allow low wages, and prohibit the organization of labor unions.

Another advantage in this formula for United States farmers is that the contractors can select the manpower and pick among the applicants those whom they want.

The contractors prefer to get single men because that means rather rudimentary barracks with very poor sanitary conditions and insufficient

kitchens and dining rooms. The programs offer the contractor a high degree of control over the labor force in the field. The men are hired for a specific employer--individual or corporation--and protests over working conditions, food, or wages mean firing or deportation.

Haitian Tragedy

Each year, thousands of Haitians emigrate to the United States and other islands in the Caribbean, trying to escape from centuries of misery in a country which is listed among the world's poorest 25 nations according to UN reports.

In March 1980 alone, the United States Immigration and Naturalization Service recorded the arrival of 1,366 Haitian peasants, many of whom were furthermore victims of political persecution on their home territory.

Right now, deportation orders have been issued by American courts against 30,000 of them who are charged with entering the country illegally.

According to recent statements by Congresswoman Shirley Chisholm to a subcommittee of the United States Congress, the Haitians who have been arriving in the United States over the past 8 years frequently remain in jail for many months, including children and old people, subjected to "mental cruelty and beatings" by their guards.

The government in Washington, the main support of the Duvalier dictatorship since 1957, grants loans and controls a large portion of the island's resources.

About 80% of a population of 4.9 million inhabitants live in the rural areas. The infant mortality rate comes to 150 per 1,000 live births and the illiteracy rate is more than 75 percent.

Thousands of Haitians leave the country in fragile and improvised boats and head out to sea with their entire families, including their working tools and breeding animals.

The coastlines of several islands in the Antilles in recent years witnessed these expeditions which frequently failed to reach the United States because of bad weather, errors in the course charted, improvisation by guides,and other causes.

Unscrupulous shipowners collect between $500 and $1,500 per person on board and make systematic trips from Haiti to the United States coast. A portion of the money in many of the cases is collected when the emigrant sells all of his belongings. The rest must be paid as they start on their jobs in the United States.

Other Victims from the Caribbean

Each year, thousands of people from the Caribbean are hired by United States companies and they fly all the way to Florida in shaky and unsafe airplanes.

Late at night they are received at the destination airport by the Maranda Company of Miami whose business is to transport cheap manpower.

These men come from Jamaica, Santa Lucia, Saint Kitts, Barbados, and other islands in the Caribbean; they have been hired by United States sugar companies and their main job will be to cut cane.

Three companies out of a total of 12--U.S. Sugar Company, Okeelanta Sugar Division of the Gulf and Western Food Products Company, and Sugar Cane Growers Cooperative of Florida--control two-thirds of the contracts.

Fred Sikes, of the United States Sugar Corporation in Florida, describes the existing contract program in the following manner:

"In the spring of 1947, the government and a large group of us agricultural employees were using foreign labor under wartime contracts. After that we began to look into the possibility of continuing the program, but on a private basis. Thus, the contractors took the place of the government in these programs."

The temporary foreign worker contract, Sikes continued, such as it is being implemented at this time, gives the contractors sole power of control over the workers in order freely to utilize that manpower.

In the cane fields there are all kinds of reptiles, insects, and diseases but the growers so far are prohibiting the cane cutters from killing the snakes because they eat the rats.

To protect themselves against bites and cuts, the workers cover themselves with medieval-type metal armor. Nevertheless, many of them lose fingers and even limbs, without getting any kind of compensation.

Few American workers agree to do this kind of work under difficult conditions and low pay. "The main reason is that the contractors do not want us," said an American who was rejected when he applied for a job. "They prefer the foreigners because they can return them to their home countries without any right to appeal."

According to official statistics, the minimum wage given a cane cutter in 1964 was $1.15 per day. In 1977 it was $3.23. This increase in manpower cost means that the contractor tries to make sure that the worker will produce more for the same pay.

The slogan of the contractors is "docility, obedience, and high productivity." The United States Labor Department admitted in an investigation conducted recently that 65 percent of the workers were getting wages lower than those stipulated in the contracts.

The immigrants are suffering four times more work accidents than the rest of the workers in the United States and their life expectancy is only 49 years as against 72 for the United States average.

Many workers interviewed by the magazine NACLA said: "If the foreman sees us talking to a white man, he fires us; if we criticize the food or if we ask for more money for our work, or if we do anything that he does not like, we are certainly fired."

The Puerto Ricans

After Mexico, Puerto Rico is the second country which shows the largest number of workers who emigrated to agricultural plantations in the United States. Officially they are considered "citizens" but in reality they are relegated to the status of "persons coming from the colony."

Between 60,000 and 200,000 Puerto Ricans emigrate each year in search of work in the United States because 21 percent of the island's population are unemployed.

Some of them go privately but most of them are recruited by companies engaged in this kind of traffic, in complicity with the island's colonial government.

Over the past 27 years, more than 350,000 Puerto Ricans worked on harvests in 22 of the states of the United States.

Colombian Emigrants

About 3 million Colombians without papers are living in Venezuela. They left their country in search of better economic prospects which they find very rarely.

According to statistics from the National Statistics Department of Colombia, the largest group of emigrants is found, in order of importance, in Venezuela and then in the United States.

About 40,000 Colombians without papers were expelled from Venezuela over the past 4 years, according to the press of that country. Most of those who met this fate were arrested by the Venezuelan police on request of the landowners and bosses who reported their presence so that they would not have to pay them their wages or so that they could get rid of any claims against them.

The family head is deported almost always without his family group and those who remain on foreign soil are forced to suffer not only persecution from the authorities but also economic and social calamities.

As for the women, the only way for them is to become servants or prostitutes and proof of that is to be found in the high rate of prostitutes among Colombians without papers.

In Venezuela there is a real xenophobia against persons without papers who are blamed for all kinds of troubles in the nation. This leads to arrest, jailing, torture, and plunder of all their belongings before they are expelled from the country.

Oddly enough, a treaty was signed between both countries in 1959, the Treaty of Tonchala, which prohibits the mass deportation of persons whose papers are not in order.

In recent months, there has been rising tension between foreigners in Venezuela (about 5 million) following the signing, by President Luis Herrera Campins, of a decree ordering all residents who are not nationals to register with the National Identification and Alien Directorate.

Anyone who cannot prove that he has legal status or who does not register by the deadline, will be expelled from the country according to provisions currently in force.

The situation is getting difficult for hundreds of thousands of Colombians living primarily in Caracas and other major cities; after emigrating they do not reach the hoped-for "paradise" and they have to walk the streets in search of jobs or work for short periods of time on low-paid jobs.

These situations, which are repeated in the Brazilian northeast, in the southern praries of South America, are not, as World Bank President Robert McNamara said, the result of the population explosion but rather the direct consequence of underdevelopment and the systematic deterioration of the quality of life.

These "second-class citizens" flee to the environment that scorns them and that is the home of the gigantic transnational corporations which to a great extent are responsible for their calamity. They go off in search of chimeras but the powers which oppress those countries in most cases only offer them the simple and degrading condition of disadvantaged persons.

Which Cubans Left

Havana PRISMA LATINOAMERICANO in Spanish Oct 80 p 39

[Article by Elsy Fors: "Just Exactly Who Is Emigrating From Cuba?"]

[Text] When several thousand persons broke into the compound of the Embassy of Peru in Havana last April, there were shouts of "mass dissidence" from the sensationalist press.

But a close look at the persons there and the way in which the overwhelming majority of the people rejected those elements day after day for more than 2 months reveals the origin and real magnitude of this flow of emigration.

Scores of Western newsmen in recent months witnessed the development, in Havana, of the most recent attempt by the government of the United States to downgrade the revolution which is now already 21 years old.

Prior to 1959, in Cuba and in other Latin American countries, there was also emigration. Poverty, unemployment, and generally the system of exploitation forced professional men and clerical employees who could pay for the passage to leave the country, most of them going to the United States.

Then the United States government instituted a strict limit on the entry of Cubans, a policy which was changed after the people's triumph to permit the entry, into that country, of criminals, of those who had plundered the public treasury and who were now hit economically by the revolutionary laws.

They received the chief personalities of the Batista dictatorship, all of the landowners, the big businessmen and bourgeois who would usually deposit their ill-gotten gains in banks in the United States.

Voluminous investments by various United States government agencies in propaganda and diplomatic campaigns as well as subsidies for counter-revolutionary organizations directed by the CIA maintained the incentive [illegible] getting Cuban doctors, engineers, artists, and intellectuals of all [illegible] to leave the country in an attempt to deprive the young socialist [illegible]e of skilled personnel.

The open hostility of the United States government against the island grew and, starting in 1962, they closed the doors to hundreds of citizens who had been having their passports and visas ready to go to the United States, at a time when the economic blocade against Cuba was being stepped up and when illegal departures from the country were being encouraged.

In 1965, Cuba opened the port of Camarioca and the Cuban government expressed its readiness to negotiate; this permitted the departure of some

of those citizens. But shortly afterward, Washington again restricted immigration and continued to stimulate illegal departures from Cuba by all kinds of persons.

Those individuals who left the country illegally, taking their families with them in fragile boats, were received with a big publicity buildup in the United States and were presented as "political persecution victims."

More recently, Washington had the support of some Latin American governments in its campaigns aimed at stepping up the discontent among former counterrevolutionary prisoners and ragamuffin individuals for whom there is no room in present-day Cuban society.

The whole thing blew up when a truck crashed through the front gates of the Embassy of Peru in Havana, causing a burst of firing in which a Cuban guard lost his life. The truck's occupants were immediately received as "political asylum seekers" at a moment when there were no more than half a score of antisocial elements.

Peruvian and Venezuelan diplomatic provocations as well as attacks by the government of Costa Rica from abroad did not take the Cuban government by surprise but were considered just another step in the series of unfriendly actions against Cuba.

Thousands of common criminals, bums and prostitutes, who were dreaming of making easy money in any old way, as is the custom in the United States, crowded into the compound of the diplomatic mission, encouraged first of all by President James Carter who stated that he would receive them "with open heart and arms."

Later on, the daily newspaper THE NEW YORK TIMES pointed out that the antisocial individuals who were leaving Cuba "were arriving in the United States with a false idea of reality, thinking that life was easy here."

They all had an opportunity to march toward what they believed to be the "promised land" or its branches in Lima and San Jose, by airplane or in safe ships which have been using the sealift from Mariel to Florida for several months now.

But, rejection by the working people became obvious throughout the country, block by block. Three gigantic demonstrations in support of the process of building socialism in Cuba took place: On 19 April, on 1 May--both of these in the capital--and on 17 May, when about 6 million Cubans paraded throughout the island; they thus demonstrated the popular will.

Over a period of 21 years, the creative work of the vast majority of the Cuban people enabled the country to advance toward the attainment of records in education, health, and other fields which today place the country at the head of the line in Latin America.

Shortages however do still exist. Cuba is still an underdeveloped country and, as pointed out in an editorial by the official organ of the Cuban Communist Party, GRANMA, underdevelopment causes ragamuffin elements and emigration.

In view of this reality, President Fidel Castro asserted that the construction of socialism is a task of free men and it is precisely those who decided to stay in the country: The overwhelming majority of the 10 million Cubans.

5058
CSO: 3010

WORK ORGANIZATION, PLANNING ADVANCES NOTED

Havana JUVENTUD REBELDE in Spanish 30 Oct 80 p 2

[Article by Felix Simon of AIN]

[Text] The report on the work organization approved by those attending the national plenary session's check on the Economic Management and Planning System [SDPE] in February of last year warned about the lack of hierarchization, drive and systematic control of that task.

The statement was also based on the weakening of efforts toward improvement by the basic work organization and especially in setting standards, with particular emphasis on the updating of the standards that do not give a true picture of the productive potential of the workers at present.

During the third national assembly of the work organization which met recently, the encouraging headway being made by that organization was communicated with the report that up until that date more than 500,000 norms had been updated and the form of payment due had been applied to more than 300,000 workers.

The former represented double that initially planned and the latter was 1.5 times more; due to that as well as to the increase of more than 350,000 workers stimulated by bonus systems, the balance reached in the putting into practice of those principles during this year was favorable.

It should be recognized that the enactment of the wage reform, which makes the total revision of the standards and the entailment of those workers affected essential conditions for its application, favored and promoted those results to a great extent. By the same token, it should also be pointed out that action taken toward improvement of the work organization has a past history.

Since the second national meeting of that task in 1979, certain steps--such as meetings on provincial and national levels--have been taken with tremendous support of the labor movement to hierarchize the work organization as an initial response to the successful putting into practice of the economic system.

The transition to socialism stage requires the putting into practice of the principle based on the idea that the individual renders according to his ability

and is paid according to his work in direct relation to the maxim that he who works the most and the best has the right to receive the most from society.

Furthermore, the application of standards that respond to the productive potential of the workers on more and more scientific basis will, in fact, favor a more rational and exact contribution of its efforts toward collective wealth and toward the general productivity of the country's economy.

Also, inadequate putting into practice of these measures had revealed that at the beginning of last year there was a high percentage of entities whose growth level of labor productivity was below that of its average salaries.

That relationship, which reflects the behavior of the efficiency of each enterprise and economic unity, improves in that its agencies or individual producers free productivity reserves; this is only possible when the standards that govern its labor activity are scientifically adapted to its productive capacities.

110 Percent of That Planned for This Year

The figures for the revision of standards set forth at the beginning of this article are equivalent to having updated to last August 28 percent of those existing; this represents 110 percent of what was planned for 1980. The Ministry of Agriculture stands out among state-controlled organisms as does Holguin province locally.

At this point, it is opportune to reiterate the fact that important steps have been taken in those indexes of the work organization, but that they are still inadequate due to the fact that only 38.4 percent of the entire work time of the country's workers is guided by standards; this figure is unacceptable with relation to the true potential.

In addition to that drawback, 14.7 percent of the workers on a national level still overfulfill the norms by 136 percent; this reflects the fact that there are still a high number of badly drawn up or obsolete standards.

On the other hand, an equally worrisome reality arises and requires special attention; it is a 0.8 percent increase of workers who do not fulfill their obligations, and when it is considered that the workers are economically motivated to fulfill them, that situation can only be explained by a high rate of indiscipline or poor drawing up of the norms.

The above calls for a serious effort by the administrations and unions to eliminate the causes and assure that these non-compliances are due solely and transitorily to periods of adaptation by the workers.

By the end of 1980, the State Committee for Labor and Social Security hopes to have updated 36 percent of the norms and to have fulfilled 141 percent of that objective, but that effort of organization needs the support that the labor movement and the administrations have had with the aim of keeping it intact and of truly responding to the economic requirements of socialism.

2569
CSO: 3010

LIGHT INDUSTRY PRODUCTION FIGURES ANNOUNCED

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 4 Nov 80 p 2

[Article by Nancy Robinson Calvet]

[Text] Up until 30 September 3, the textile sector of light industry produced 921 metric tons of yarn and 6,612,000 square meters of fabrics, more than in the same period last year, according to Pedro Gonzalez Guadarrama, director of that sector at the third check of the Second Congress Special Emulation of textile workers in the City of Havana.

Gonzalez Guadarrama added that there are now 844 tons of yarn in inventory. Taking this figure into consideration on drawing her conclusions, Ana Irma Galiano, second secretary of the Union of Light Industry workers [SNTIL] in Havana said that the weavers could raise as many questions as they wanted since the yarn would wait for them.

Ana Irma pointed out that on the road to success it is still necessary to produce a yarn of better quality in order to do away with the weavers' complaints.

For his part, Miguel Llanes, second secretary of the provincial committee of the Union of Light Industry in the City of Havana, pointed out that out of a total of 4,570 workers of the sector, 85 percent are committed to the emulation and 73 percent of them fulfill the indicators. He noted that of all the groups involved only 91 percent have their plans. Futhermore, he said that although the period of the "45 most productive days to honor the Second Congress" will end on 5 December, the workers affiliated with the SNTIL in the City of Havana will be just as resolute and enthusiastic until the end of the year.

The Most Outstanding of the Quarter

In the third quarter check of the Second Congress Special Emulation of the textile sector which was held at the Vilo Acuna textile mill in Guanabacoa, it was reported that the most outstanding workers of this period in the City of Havana are: Antonio Leon del Monte (Vilo Acuna), Berta San Gil and Jesus Cartaya (Hilanderia Wajay), Jorge Cartaya and Ernesto Ordonez (9 de Abril), Alberto Jorrin (Antonio Garcia Moran) and Reinaldo Caromay Cruz (Julio Trigo).

The group from Hilandera Wajay was the most outstanding of the period and the establishments that performed the best work are Antonio Garcia Moran and 9 de Abril; the number one enterprise was Vitalio Acuna.

During the meeting it was announced that Hilanderia Wajay had already completed its commitment of 100 additional tons of yarn in honor of the Second Congress of our Communist Party and that its workers will produce another 20 tons by the end of the year. It was also made known that it is possible for the 9 de Abril in Cotorro to make another 400,000 square meters of cloth, representing 140,000 pesos more than its annual plan.

9569
CSO: 3010

NATIONAL BUS FLEET ANSWERS PASSENGER COMPLAINTS

Havana TRABAJADORES in Spanish 14 Oct 80 p 3

[Text] Marianao, 6 Oct 80, Year of the Second Congress
Comrade Jose M. Ortiz
Editor, TRABAJADORES
Virtudes No 257
City of Havana

Dear Comrade:

We are responding to the article published on 28 August under the title "Inconveniences Suffered to Enjoy Well-Deserved Prize." The writer criticizes a Fleet bus for failing to meet its contracted schedule at 0700 hours on 26 August, when it was to have picked up at Maceo Park a group of workers, their children and families--sugarcane cutters who have devoted themselves for years to the worthy task of helping the country overcome its underdevelopment and to the strengthening of our economy.

First, we express our respect, admiration and love to that group of comrades, their children and families who went through some despairing moments waiting to enjoy their well-earned and deserved vacations in Varadero--a wait which caused their loud protests and indignation.

Without a doubt, this administration is in full agreement with the criticism, since we did not give a convincing explanation to the press or to the group of workers and the people in general who read the articles. Please believe that this was not our intention, and we beg everyone's pardon.

We believe, comrade editor, that the criticism was good and constructive, since it has taught us a great lesson which will teach us and help us in the future to be more careful in the discharge of our delicate duty as administrator of the goods the state has placed in our hands.

Naturally, now more than ever we will join efforts with those of the workers at the central office to eradicate definitively the deficiencies which may still exist, to bring to our people the service they so well deserve.

We want to explain, not to justify, what were, really, the causes of this unfortunate incident.

We have on hand a document received on 10 July which confirms that, at a meeting held on 27 June in Guanabo with the comrades from the national CTC [Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions] and all the provinces, we planned the transportation to Varadero in July, August and September of the outstanding sugarcane cutters from all the provinces for a week's vacation. This requests a guarantee of the necessary transportation, and it is signed by Raul Sosa Gruma, director of passenger service, MITRANS [Ministry of Transportation]. In this specific case, that of the comrades to which the newspaper TRABAJADORES refers, the schedule states, "26 August, 1000 hours; place: Provincial CTC." As you can see, the hour indicated was not 0700 hours, nor was the meeting place Maceo Park.

For this purpose and to give the service in question, Comrades Eugenio Casanova and Luis Solar arranged on the previous day to meet at 0900 hours on 26 August, or 1 hour before the departure of the bus from its place of origin. According to schedule No 022794, they were supposed to be at the Provincial CTC, Havana, at 1000 hours to leave for Varadero, and once that trip was complete, they were to pick up in Varadero another group of riders bound for Santiago de Cuba.

The bus arrived at the Havana Provincial CTC at 1000 hours on the day indicated, and when they did not see anyone waiting for the bus, Comrades Eugenio Casanova and Luis Solar contacted the reception desk of the agency to inquire about the sugarcane cutters who were to be transported to Varadero. The person in charge of the desk, J. Vega, after checking with agency officials, wrote in his own handwriting in the place set aside for "remarks,"--at the request of the drivers, since that is the proper thing to do in such cases--"no departures planned," and signed it at the bottom. Having done their part, the drivers continued their trip to Varadero to pick up the other passengers.

Regardless of the foregoing, the drivers should have called the traffic department of the Fleet Headquarters to tell them of the incident, and they were criticized at the production and services assembly for this failure. It is true that there were calls to the traffic department at 1205 hours, inquiring about the bus which had been requested, and the callers were told that the bus had already left for the Havana Provincial CTC, and not for Maceo Park. I think what caused this mixup was the fact that the bus's point of departure had been changed, and this had not been communicated to the bus headquarters.

At that time neither Comrade Victor Zarabaza, deputy administrator of the headquarters, nor Comrade Felipe Morell, chief of operations, could give a detailed explanation of the incident, since the schedule was missing and there was no responsible person there to explain what caused the mixup. We would also like to point out that Comrades Eugenio Casanova and Luis Soler, the drivers, are two fine workers with spotless work records, and they are concerned about the tasks entrusted to them by the central agencies.

We repeat that we deeply regret this incident, which has caused so much annoyance and grief to those workers who are so self-sacrificing that they work from sunrise to sunset for the good of our country and our society.

We hope that this explanation will satisfy all those who in one way or another were interested in receiving a reply about this unfortunate incident.

Yours for the revolution,
Rolando Gomez Chala, Administrator
National Bus Fleet Headquarters
8735
CSO: 3010

ROLE OF INTERNATIONALIST CONSTRUCTION WORKERS NOTED

Havana VERDE OLIVO in Spanish 2 Nov 80 pp 26-27

[Article by Rafael Calcines]

[Text] "To see the needs of others as your own; that is the chief lesson I have learned from all this. Just as the brothers from the socialist countries saw our difficulties and came to our aid, so must we do, cooperating with all those who request our cooperation, anywhere."

Without much variation, this is the reply any Cuban worker who has stepped forward to undertake an internationalist mission can give, if we ask him what is the basic lesson this meritorious work has taught him.

Tomas Atin Izquierdo, a robust 45-year-old construction worker and father of three children, is one of those thousands of workers who answer modestly and firmly that they have done their duty, their only remuneration being that of knowing that other people, no matter where they are, are happy.

A veteran in this work, he says he "went to Angola in November, 1976 as part of the first internationalist contingent, which laid the foundation for the work developed by others who follow."

"We did some very good work there, very positive, and we were very enthusiastic about it, especially since its results can be seen now in what other construction workers are doing.

"We took charge, chiefly, of organizing the safety and administration of the places where the first Cuban internationalist construction workers would stay when they arrived in Luanda.

"Those 18 months," Atin recalls, "gave me the opportunity to practice, with my modest help to that brother people, the internationalist principles professed by the revolution."

One of the many brigades, which include more than 2,400 construction workers in Angola at present, recently arrived in Cuba, having completed its task ahead of time.

Among the projects completed in that nation were 60 apartment houses constructed, the modernization of 26 others, several bridges in the south and several water plants.

These people work under a rotation system through which they return to their homeland once the task entrusted to them is completed, and they no longer remain overseas for 18 months, as they formerly did.

This measure has had a very favorable effect on increased productivity and the quality of the projects finished. Thus, while the productivity indicator used to be 941 dollars per month per worker, this rate is now 1,642 dollars, while total production increased from 547,900 dollars to 1,239,128 dollars. This also results in savings in salaries and living expenses and opens up the possibility for the construction workers to put their efforts to new tasks, either in Cuba or in some other country which might need them. The work of the internationalist brigades dates back to the early 1970's, when many Cuban workers went to Vietnam and Peru to heal the wounds of the criminal Yankee war in the case of Vietnam and of an earthquake which razed a large section of the Andean country.

This work, which has now become a tradition of the Cuban people and which the revolution holds to be one of its purest principles, is demonstrated today in many economic and social projects on three continents.

But if at present the job of construction worker, the basic foundation of development, is an honor for everyone who does that work, 20 years ago life did not smile so easily on Tomas Atin, nor on most of those who earned their wages in this sector.

"Thanks to a letter of recommendation, at 16 years of age I began to work with a pick and shovel, and I remember that the first day, while digging a hole, I fainted from hunger, but I had to find money to take home, because my father was on the streets...

"Then they gave me another chance. They told me, 'Take 10 minutes and then go back to work.' For me that was something from another world, because I could continue to work. Later on I worked as a laborer, a carpenter, a riveter--one had to know something about everything, because if not, one would die of hunger.

"Even so there were days when you had to wander the streets with your sack, as they say, picking up water and coal, to be able to bring something home for your children to eat. That time, fortunately, will never return, but the memories remain, and we must always keep them with us."

At present Atin is chief of services for UNECA (Union of Caribbean Construction Enterprises), an agency of the Ministry of Construction which is in charge of everything concerning overseas construction.

UNECA carries out projects in more than 10 countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America, in some cases through the disinterested aid of the Cuban Government to the people who lack resources, and in others contracted with those who are able to finance them.

Through the export of construction, complete projects, construction materials and technical assistance, this sector could in the next few years become one of the most important sources of income, according to the minister of state for overseas construction, Levy Farah.

Taking 1977 as a point of departure, overseas construction had grown 150 percent one year later, and 330 percent by 1979, with a growth rate of 75.2 percent, a figure which should be sustained in 1980.

Cuba has some 7,000 construction workers in various nations on three continents, and that figure will increase to 10,000 by the end of the present year and to 15,000-20,000 in 1981.

Through its trade agreements with Angola, UNHCA is constructing, in addition to the projects mentioned above, a meatpacking plant and a dam in the Dala region, among other things.

In Iraq it is building houses in Al-Bakir and constructing the Mosul-Kirkurk highway, while in Libya it is building apartments and schools in the port of Tobruk and a highway linking Al-Araneb and Gastrum.

This unit is cooperating in the building of the "Camilo Cienfuegos" school in Huambo, Angola, a poultry farm and a highway in Guinea, a 450-bed hospital in Vietnam and a rural dairy in Laos.

In addition it is building in Jamaica a school for teachers in Spanish Town, an urban basic secondary school for 200 students in Montpellier and other social projects.

Similarly the Cuban construction workers have been gaining a solid prestige which adds to the fact that in this area the prospects are ever more broad, even leading to cooperation with third countries, as in the case of an important cement factory being built in Ethiopia as part of a project of the German Democratic Republic.

However, over and above any economic value, for these men the basic thing is the moral and ideological connotation of each building they construct with their efforts.

If Cubans, forgetting the tranquillity of their homes and the possibility of never again seeing their loved ones, have stepped forward to fight in the defense of Angola and Ethiopia, they have responded with equal interest to the revolution's call to work in other lands.

And it is not surprising, as Tomas Atin recalls, that when he told his children that he had been chosen for an internationalist mission, they began to cry, and when he asked them why all those tears, the reply was unexpected. "Not for sadness, they told me, but for joy, for pride, because their father had received the great honor of going to cooperate with other peoples."

8735
CSO: 3010

FAILURE OF U.S. GRAIN EMBARGO FOR USSR NOTED

PA041423 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 4 Dec 80

["World Events" commentary]

[Text] Early this week the Canadian Government announced its decision to end the grain embargo against the USSR and revealed the sale to that socialist nation over 6 million tons of grain.

The sales of wheat and other grains was suspended early this year on request by U.S. President James Carter, who imposed this coercive measure on his allies in an effort to affect the USSR's economy. On the occasion, Washington exhorted its Canadian and Australian allies to join the embargo decreed by the White House and refrain from selling any grain to the Soviet Union.

At the same time, the United States promised not to intervene in the traditional market of those countries. The United States, however, failed to keep its word and recently sold large amounts of U.S. wheat to China. In mid-November, the wheat-producing countries held an international conference in Adelaide, Australia, in which they examined the world situation of the grain market. At the conference, the Australian and Canadian representative harshly criticized the United States for having signed during the embargo period an agreement whereby they sold huge amounts of grain to China, a traditional buyer of Canadian and Australian grains.

To the demands of its allies, the U.S. delegate to the conference, Dale Hathaway, cynically replied that the grain needs of China are increasing; therefore, all large grain producers will have access to that market.

Since then, it has been assumed that the Washington allies would no longer be forced to support the embargo policy imposed by the United States which has seriously affected the economy of the United States, Canada and Australia, because the sales restrictions against the Soviet Union mostly affected the farmers from the United States, Canada and Australia.

The Soviet economy, meanwhile, has advanced satisfactorily. A document recently published in the USSR reveals that the real per capita income of the Soviet citizen has increased 10 percent during the current 5-year period, while the domestic consumption in that country reached 4/5 of the national income, having reached the amount of R400 billion, some $540 billion.

Another indicator of Soviet progress during the period 1976-1980 is that during that period, 150 million Soviet citizens improved their housing conditions.

The document issued by the CPSU's Central Committee also indicates that in the next 5-year period, agriculture in that country will experience a high rate of development. Estimates show that the annual grain production during the period will amount ot between 238 million and 243 million tons.

As can be observed, the grain embargo did not cause difficulties to the USSR, which obtained the grain in other markets and has considerably increased its economic potential in the present 5-year period.

The attempt to blackmail the USSR through economic pressures has resulted in a new setback for the U.S. imperialists.

CSO: 3010

BRIEFS

'CASA' MAGAZINE ANNIVERSARY--The 20th anniversary of CASA, the official organ of Casa de Las Americas, was commemorated last night. The ceremony was attended by Armando Hart, Politburo member and minister of culture. CASA Director Lorenzo Fernandez Retamar read a message from Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the Politburo and vice president of the councils of state and ministers, in which Rodriguez described the magazine's pages as an anthology of the most humane and revolutionary literature of our America. [FL041256 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 4 Dec 80]

PARTY SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY--Politburo member Jose Ramon Machado Ventura has made the closing remarks at the main ceremony to celebrate the 20th anniversary of the founding of the PCC's Nico Lopez National School. The ceremony was held at the universal hall of the Revolutionary Armed Forces [FAR]. Also presiding at the ceremony were secretariat members Antonio Perez Herrero, Jorge Risquet and Leonel Soto Prieto; other Central Committee members; and party and school officials. Commander in Chief Fidel Castro was awarded a certificate as founder of the school which Machado Ventura accepted in his behalf from Nico Lopez school director Luis Pavon. Leonel Soto and Isabel Pena Pulido also received this award. Army Gen Raul Castro, second party secretary and minister of the FAR, was awarded a certificate for his outstanding help. Antonio Perez Herrero and Antonio Diaz, chief of the Central Committee's Internal Education Department, also received this award. [Text] [FL041256 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 4 Dec 80]

NEW AMBASSADOR TO CZECHOSLOVAKIA--The Council of State has appointed Comrade Sidroc Ramos Palacio as extraordinary and plenipotentiary ambassador of the Republic of Cuba to the government of the CSSR. Comrade Ramos Palacio is currently director for socialist countries in the Ministry of Foreign Relations. [Text] [FL041545 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1504 GMT 4 Dec 80]

BENIN ANNIVERSARY RECEPTION--To mark the 5th anniversary of the proclamation of the revolutionary republic of Benin, its charge d'affaires in Cuba, (Pierre Edom) has held a reception that was attended by Guillermo Garcia, member of the Politburo and vice president of the councils of state and ministers; Omar Iser Mojena, Fernando Vecino Alegret, Col Manuel Diaz Gonzalez and Rene de Los Santos--all members of the Central Committee; and Rene Anillo, acting foreign minister. Also present was (Ignace Adhoboko), member of the People's Revolutionary Party of Benin Political Bureau and chairman of Benin's revolutionary National Assembly Standing Committee. [Text] [FL041740 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 4 Dec 80]

VIETNAMESE RELATIONS ANNIVERSARY--The Cuban Institute for Friendship with Peoples, ICAP, organized a rally yesterday to mark the 20th anniversary of diplomatic relations between Cuba and Vietnam at the Haiphong terminal in Havana Bay. The closing remarks were made by ICAP President Rene Rodriguez Cruz, who reviewed Yankee imperialism's aggressions against the brother country. On his part, Vietnam's ambassador in Cuba, Hueng Huo Go, spoke of the firm ties of friendship between the two nations based on the common struggle and the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. [FL041740 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 4 Dec 80]

VALDES AT FIREFIGHTERS CEREMONY--Commander of the revolution Ramiro Valdes, member of the Politburo and minister of the interior, has presided over a ceremony held at the ministry's Cristino Naranjo building in Havana to honor a group of persons who worked in the Department of Fire Prevention [Organo de Proteccion Contra Incendio] in its early years and have won its 20th anniversary award. Also presiding at the ceremony were Div Gen Jose Abrahantes, first vice minister of the interior and member of the Central Committee, and Lt Col Carlos Figueredo, chief of the Department of Fire Prevention. Figueredo said firefighters were being reorganized to strengthen their physical, political and ideological readiness in keeping with our ongoing economic progress. [FL041740 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 4 Dec 80]

VEIGA INTERVIEW WITH 'TRUD'--The gains made by the Cubans during the last 5-year period are numerous and stimulate the people to greater efforts on the eve of the Second PCC Congress, Roberto Veiga, first secretary of the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions--CTC, has asserted in an interview granted to the Soviet daily TRUD. The main organ of the Soviet trade unions points out that the discussion of the basic guidelines for Cuba's economic and social development during the next 5-year period has been practically completed. [Text] [FL041927 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 4 Dec 80]

PRO-PALESTINIAN POSITION RESTATED--Cuba has reiterated to the UN General Assembly its unshakeable solidarity with the Palestinian people's struggle to gain their inalienable rights to independence and sovereignty and it added that there will be no lasting solution in the Middle East without solving the Palestine issue, the legitimate representative of which is the PLO. Raul Roa Curi, Cuba's permanent ambassador to the UN recalled that the United States has tenaciously vetoed the universal demand that the right of the Palestinians to return to their homeland be recognized, that free determination be exercised and that their own state be established. The Cuban ambassador noted that the Sixth Summit of the Nonaligned Movement demanded that Israel be sanctioned, as set forth in the 7th chapter of the UN charter. [Excerpt] [PA032338 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 3 Dec 80]

AGENDA FOR NONALIGNED MEETING--The coordinating bureau of the nonaligned countries movement today approved the agenda for its ministerial-level meeting that will be held in New Delhi, India, in February 1981. Among other matters, the agenda includes an assessment of the international political situation, a review and analysis of the world economic situation and efforts of the nonaligned countries to establish a new international economic order. On the latter point, emphasis will be given to mutual assistance programs to strengthen socioeconomic solidarity and cooperation between the nonaligned countries and other developing countries. [Text] [FL040025 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 4 Dec 80]

AALAPSO COMMEMORATES LAOS ANNIVERSARY--On the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the proclamation of the Republic of Laos, the Afro-Asian Latin American People's Solidarity Organization [AALAPSO] hosted at its headquarters a political event which was chaired by Melba Hernandez, secretary general of that solidarity organization. His excellence Somat Chounlamani, ambassador of the Laos People's Democratic Republic to Cuba, stated in a speech that without the socialist transformation that has taken place in Laos, the plans of economic, political and social development ongoing in his country today would have never been possible. We have a lot to be thankful for to the fraternal socialist countries, the Soviet Union and Cuba, a small country with a big heart which does not mind how many sacrifices are necessary when it is a case of solidarity. [Text] [FL041914 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 4 Dec 80]

MEDICAL MISSION ENDS CONFERENCE--A scientific conference of the Cuban medical mission in Angola has ended in Luanda with prizes for eight position papers and special mentions for eight others. Dr Pedro Gonzalez Perez, member of the executive bureau of the Communist Party of Cuba Leadership Committee in Angola, spoke at the closing session. More than 250 delegates as well as medical representatives of Angola and other socialist countries participated in the conference. About 90 scientific works were presented at the conference which will help to raise the health level of the population. The work entitled "Mortality in General Surgery" by Dr Rafael Valera was among the prize winners. The conference, which was held on the occasion of Latin American Medicine Day, was chaired by the Angolan health minister and by Cuban Ambassador Rafael Francia Mestre. [Text] [FL042154 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2137 GMT 4 Dec 80]

MONGOLIAN ENVOY HAILS RELATIONS--His Excellency Ochiryn Tsend, ambassador of the Mongolian People's Republic, today held a press conference on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of Cuban-Mongolian relations. The Mongolian diplomat highlighted the broad ties of friendship that exist between the governments, parties and peoples of the two countries since Cuba and Mongolia established diplomatic relations in December 1960. He also emphasized the loyalty of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and Communist Party of Cuba to the principles of Marxism-Leninism and their friendship with the socialist community headed by the Soviet Union. He also stressed their common objective to defend international peace and security for the construction of socialism, which is the basis for the expansion, in all areas, of the fraternal friendship and cooperation between the Cuban and Mongolian peoples. [Text] [FL050229 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 5 Dec 80]

SOVIET DIPLOMATS VISIT--USSR Ambassador to Cuba Vitality Ivanovich Vorotnikov and Soviet Embassy's economic counselor (Aleksandr Ivanovich Khadzhinov) have visited the projects under construction in Pinar Del Rio Province where Soviet specialists are working. After touring the new ore deposits of the province's mining development and chatting with the Soviet specialists working in Minas de Matahambre, Ambassador Vorotnikov termed positive the work carried out by his compatriots. For his party, Jaime Crombet, member of the PCC Central Committee and first party secretary in Pinar Del Rio Province, expressed satisfaction over the efforts made by the Soviet specialists in the province. During their stay in the province the Soviet diplomats held a meeting with leaders of the party and state in Pinar Del Rio Province. [Text] [FL031945 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1918 GMT 3 Dec 80]

MILIAN PRAISES WORKERS--Arnaldo Milian, member of the PCC Politburo and minister of agriculture, has noted the efforts that have been made and resources needed in the cattle industry in accordance with its importance as a source of food for the people. The party leader made the closing remarks at the national plenum on fodder emulation held in Havana City. Milian announced that in a recent drive the plan had been fulfilled by 98 percent with 2.7 million metric tons. He praised the work of the operators of harvesters and the enthusiasm of all others who have set themselves higher goals for the next harvest. [Text] [FL051553 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1500 GMT 5 Dec 80]

LIVESTOCK FEED MEETING--We have confidence in the workers, the trade union and the administration, Politburo member and Agriculture Minister Arnaldo Milian has declared in his closing remarks at the National Livestock Feed Meeting held at the Atlantico Hotel in Santa Maria del Mar [Havana]. Milian underscored the efforts and resources that have to be concentrated on the cattle sector and the priority the sector should be given because of its importance for the nourishment of our people. He also stressed the increased quality reached by the poultry sector, the only one to be fulfilling all objectives this year in egg and meat production. Milian likewise hailed the work and enthusiasm of the workers who have pledged to produce 50,000 tons of livestock feed in the next harvest season. [FL040018 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 4 Dec 80]

HEALTH WORKERS PLENUM--The National Review Meeting of the Public Health Workers Union was closed this afternoon in Granma Province by Sergio del Valle, minister of public health and member of the party Politburo. The meeting coincided with Latin American Medicine Day, in which homage is paid to Cuban scientist Carlos J. Finley, discoverer of the mosquito vector of yellow fever. [FL040018 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 4 Dec 80]

RECONNAISSANCE SERVICE HONORED--Div Gen Abelardo Colome Ibarra, member of the PCC Central Committee and first deputy Revolutionary Armed Forces [FAR] minister, has presided at a ceremony marking the 20th anniversary of the creation of the FAR Military Reconnaissance Service. The keynote speech was delivered by Brig Gen Jesus Bermudez Cutino. On behalf of the Soviet military specialists, Col (Igor Vatkin) read a message of greetings from the USSR armed forces on the occasion of the anniversary. The ceremony began with the presentation of certificates to founding members of the Military Reconnaissance Service. Immediately following, Lt Col Avelino Gonzalez read a message from FAR Minister Army Gen Raul Castro. In his speech Brig Gen Jesus Bermudez Cutino noted that this commemoration is being held amidst significant events, such as the 24th Granma landing and FAR anniversaries and the preparations for the Second PCC Congress. He referred to the numerous and important missions that have been fulfilled by the FAR Military Reconnaissance units and to the 20 past years during which, he said, the traditions of valor, service and selflessness characterizing the FAR combatants have always been observed. [Excerpt] [FL061906 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 6 Dec 80]

SOLIDARITY WITH SALVADORANS--In Havana the Cuban Movement for Peace and Sovereignty of Peoples said that the crimes committed every day in El Salvador are direct consequence of the genocidal policy of the Christian-Democratic Junta and are encouraged

and supported by U.S. imperialism and the governments of Guatemala, Honduras and Venezuela. The movement also condemns the slaying of six prominent leaders of the Revolutionary Democratic Front (FDR) of El Salvador and of four U.S. religious sisters, whose death can be added to more than the 10,000 persons who have been killed this year in this Central American country. Finally, the Movement for Peace and Sovereignty of Peoples fully supports the World Peace Council motion to hold a week of solidarity with the Salvadoran people from 8 to 15 December. [Text] [PA071935 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 7 Dec 80]

ANTONIO MACEO ANNIVERSARY--The military parade in commemoration of the 84th anniversary of the death in combat of Lt Gen Antonio Maceo Y Grajales has been held at the El Cacahual Mausoleum in Havana. The military ceremony began with the laying of a floral wreath on the tomb of Gen Antonio Maceo and his aide Capt Francisco Gomez Toro, followed by the playing of taps and national anthem and a 21-gun salute. Three infantry companies participated in the parade. Brig Gen Giraldo Mora Orozco was the main speaker at the ceremony. He emphasized that Maceo's teachings inspired all who have fought to see Cuba truly free and independent. Mora Orozco stressed that urged fulfillment of resolutions that come out of the Second Party Congress to be held in a few days guided by the universal truths of Marxism-Leninism. [FL081316 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1234 GMT 8 Dec 80]

HOLGUIN GOVERNMENT ASSEMBLY--The Provincial People's Government Assembly of Holguin has held its fifth working session during which it examined its administration in many areas. The report of the provincial executive committee's covered the work done and was approved after additions and suggestions were incorporated. A resolution of support for the current sugar harvest also was approved. Other points on agenda included approval of the assembly's work plan for 1981 and aspects of internal workings of the government assembly, urged the province's organizations and enterprises to complete their economic and technical plans of the year in tribute to the Second Party Congress. [FL081316 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1244 GMT 8 Dec 80]

GARCIA URGES GREATER EFFORTS--Commander of the Revolution Guillermo Garcia, member of the PCC Politburo, has called for stepped up efforts in the port-transportation-domestic economy network during this month when loading and unloading operations of more than one million metric tons of goods are anticipated. He made the appeal at a meeting held in November to assess the efforts of Las Tunas-Camaguey-Ciego de Avila network. This meeting was also attended by PCC Secretariat member Jorge Risquet and Luis Alfonso Zayas, member of the PCC Central Committee and first party secretary in Las Tunas Province. Guillermo Garcia stated that more than 300,000 metric tons will be arriving from the Soviet Union during the last days of the year which is why it is essential to work with dedication and discipline in order to avoid payment of per diem. He explained the need for creating the conditions to accumulate as soon as possible a reserve of 3 months of raw materials and of 1 year later on. This will make the country's economy more solid because in that manner we will be able to work without depending on the arrival of vessels which do not bring on time the goods needed by the country. [Text] [FL082246 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 8 Dec 80]

FOREIGN SERVICE GRADUATES--Party Politburo member Carlos Rafael Rodriguez has urged university graduates to expand their knowledge so as to obtain a complete political and cultural education in keeping with the requirements of the revolution. Rodriguez, who also is vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, was making the closing speech at the graduation of 27 students of the Higher Institute of Foreign Service. He insisted that these graduates should obtain greater mastery of Cuban foreign policy in order to be analysts of foreign relations. [Text] [FL091120 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 9 Dec 80]

FERNANDEZ ADDRESSES SCIENCE TEACHERS--Jose Ramon Fernandez, member of the PCC Central Committee, vice president of the Council of Ministers and minister of education, has noted that the country's current and future development in this phase of socialist building demands an extensive training in basic sciences. Fernandez made a speech at a meeting to assess a seminar for heads of mathematics and physics departments of the country's preuniversity institutes. He referred to the need for improving educational work to achieve an adequate preparation of the students so that when they complete the preuniversity level they can continue their studies at centers of higher education. Fernandez talked about the lack of strictness in fulfilling some programs and testing procedures as well as improper study habits, mistreatment of textbooks and laboratories. He also referred to the importance of arousing student interest to direct their efforts toward basic sciences. [Text] [FL051618 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1500 GMT 5 Dec 80]

CSO: 3010

GOVERNMENT, ALCOA REACH NEW BAUXITE AGREEMENT

FL031409 Santo Domingo Radio MIL Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 3 Dec 80

[Text] The Dominican Government and the Alcoa Exploration Company yesterday reached a new agreement by which the Dominican Republic will get more for its bauxite.

A statement from the Presidential Press Office says that the last agreement between the government and Alcoa expired on 31 December (?1976). It says that since then, the company had been operating under conditions simply set out in letters exchanged between the state and the company. The new agreement will be in effect until 31 December 1982. Under the agreement, the Dominican state will receive higher payments than those obtained so far under the system regulating relations between the two parties until now.

One of the provisions is the creation of a fund for the development of Pedernales Province. The company will contribute 50 cents for each metric ton of bauxite exported. The fund will be used exclusively for public works to benefit Pedernales Province, the Presidential Press Office reported. In addition, the 55 cents royalty Alcoa currently pays per metric ton of exported bauxite has increased to 60 cents. The agreement also provides for a guaranteed minimum payment of 17 pesos per metric ton of bauxite, an amount higher than established in the provisional system in effect up to now. This payment will increase as international bauxite prices go up. The tax on bauxite sales (?will be computed) at a rate equal to 40 percent of the net profits as has been done to date.

The agreement between the Alcoa and the Dominican state does not introduce any changes in the original contracts on exploitation concessions which constitute the basis for contractual relations between the two.

The Presidential Press Office reports that the agreement will make it possible to carry out studies to determine the (?actual) amount of bauxite available in the Dominican Republic so that an aluminum refinery may be established here.

It is reported that the government is now in a position to reach definitive long-term agreements with Alcoa.

CSO: 3010

FDR REPRESENTATIVE DENOUNCES JUNTA, UNITED STATES ROLE

West Berlin DIE WAHRHEIT in German 16 Oct 80 p 7

[FRG radio interview with FDR [Democratic Revolutionary Front] Representative in Europe, Jose Rutilio Sanchez, by Andreas Hamann; date and place not given.]

> [Text] Yesterday was the first anniversary of the coup d'etat against ex-dictator General Romero in El Salvador, who was deposed with the aid of the United States on 15 October 1979. What was sold for a short time as "democratic opening" soon turned out to be a disguise for the stepped up terrorism against the popular movement. During the past 12 months these conflicts have greatly intensified. The wave of terrorism by the military junta has taken on greater and greater dimensions. A few days ago, the four armed revolutionary organizations decided to form a coalition on all fronts. The FDR is the political alliance of all democratic and revolutionary forces. The European representative of the FDR, Jose Rutilio Sanchez, answers questions in the following interview with our editor, Andreas Hamann.

Question: In the judgment of the FDR, what is the possibility of an intervention by U.S. imperialism in El Salvador? How acute is the danger?

Answer: We are already speaking about direct intervention. We believe the United States has never quite given up the idea of a direct, massive intervention. This is why the United States has reinforced the armed forces of Honduras. A month ago, 55 military advisors arrived. A crew of 11 pilots was also sent there.

Or take for example the delivery of five helicopters, which enables Honduras to check on the border with El Salvador even better.

Guatemala is receiving aid. The United States has granted a loan in the amount of $10 million. In addition, it has reinforced the bases in the Panama Canal Zone. The U.S. warships in the Pacific, based in Hawaii, have already been brought in closer. The increase in military personnel to 120,000 at the Cayo Hueso Base in Florida has been known for a long time. Recently, military maneuvers were conducted in the Caribbean, to which the Venezuelan Navy was invited. This country was also granted loans for use by El Salvador in addition to a financial contribution, for training the Salvadoran military in Venezuela.

Question: What is the common denominator, i.e. the motive for all these measures?

Answer: The United States uses the junta, which includes the military and the representatives of the Christian Democrats, in an attempt to save its interests in the region. United States ships pass through the Panama Canal and carry 40 percent of the oil from the Pacific side to the industrial regions of New York and beyond. Of necessity they must pass through the Central American and the Caribbean Region. The United States therefore believes it must have the necessary tools at its disposal to secure the region and the route. This is why they blackmail, stipulate conditions and soft-soap, and are intent on bases for their supremacy.

Question: How are the political maneuvers of the Salvadoran reactionaries to be assessed with respect to the maintenance of their power?

Answer: We have reached the conclusion that the division within the Salvadoran Army, which was to have been faked recently, was a planned occurrence, just like the coup d'etat against General Romero. It has to do with the fact that they are looking for a way out of the present situation in El Salvador, which is no longer possible, even now. They want to give the regime a new veneer.

On the international front, the United States has set into motion a clever campaign of disinformation and has supported the junta economically, politically and militarily. If the junta had not been aided by the United States this month, the people would have come to power without spilling one drop of blood.

In the El Salvadoran media, the desire was expressed to enter into a dialog with the DRU, the United Revolutionary Leadership. (The Farabundo Marti People's Liberation Army, the El Salvador CP, the armed forces of the National Resistance and the Revolutionary Militia belong to this group; the editors) The U.S. ambassador invited the leaders of the people's organizations to his official residence. Without prior consultation, only one representative of an organization of the Revolutionary Coordination Committee of the Masses (CRM) accepted. Later, however, a discussion with the comrade took place, where it was made clear that there could never be a dialog or an alliance with this enemy because he is responsible for the many deaths in El Salvador.

Question: In the case of the FDR, is this only a temporary alliance?

Answer: There are no factions in the Democratic Revolutionary Front who do not understand the meaning of class struggle and the complete change in the societal structures. We state very clearly that the struggle of the FDR is a part of the class struggle in defense of the exploited masses in which the workers and the peasants must take the predominant role. We are certain of a strategic alliance. Our revolution is of a political-military nature. Before we win militarily, we already have won politically because 80 percent of the people are organized and are politically aware. Furthermore, the people have created their own unity and have at their disposal an organization which is already prepared for the day of the military victory, as the representative of the people's power.

Question: According to the reports from El Salvador, the terrorism of the regime has reached a new high recently. Can you confirm this?

Answer: The general strike during the middle of August was a complete success. Although the armed forces of the junta mobilized their entire forces, and even employed artillery helicopters, they were unable to prevent the strike. Now they are attempting to get the leaders of the unions and of the people's organizations under their control. They have gone as far as murdering the children, the spouses and the parents of these revolutionaries. The mutilated bodies of men and children are distributed in different communities to provoke acts of desperation. The United States is heavily involved in this because it is their advisors, who, as they themselves say, "scientifically" plan the terrorism. This is why they have poisoned the streams, which provide the peasants, who fight and who have taken refuge in the mountains, with fish and other edible things.

Question: How strong is the direct military enemy; how do you assess the chances of a victory by the revolutionary movement?

Answer: Actually we must fight against five complete armies, not counting the paramilitary gangs. There are the regular forces, then the National Guard. Then there is the National Police which is divided into two large subgroups, the traffic division, with whose aid the civilian population is controlled, and the repressive police. Finally there is also the customs police.

In addition there are the armed elements of the paramilitary gangs in each community, who call themselves ORDEN(Order). They lend themselves to be used to guide the military at night so that they can burn houses and commit murder. This has been especially true recently, since the enemy troops have many mercenaries among their ranks--reactionary Vietnamese, supporters of the deposed Thieu regime, Venezuelans, Chileans, and of course, U.S. citizens--who do not know the communities.

Presently there are four fronts and approximately 30 enemy encounters occur daily, during which the armed forces of the enemy are kept busy and because of which many desertions have occurred. The United Revolutionary Leadership has directed an appeal to the armed forces, according to which all honest soldiers, who immediately disassociate themselves from the regime, will be recognized as simple citizens and not soldiers. We still do not have a total revolt, but we are preparing the conditions for this, so that the people of El Salvador can very soon announce to the world the victory of the working class.

9714
CSO: 3103

COUNTRY TO BENEFIT FROM CIM FUNDS

FL031505 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 27 Nov 80 p 14

[Excerpt] St George's, Grenada, 26 Nov (CANA)--Grenada expects to benefit from the funds made available annually by the Inter-American Commission of Women (CIM), according to a senior government official here.

Secretary for Women's Affairs Phyllis Coard, said the facility for Grenada came out of the island's attendance at a recent conference in the Dominican Republic of CIM, Women's Arms of the Organization of American States.

As a result of Grenada's participation in the conference, the women's desk here can share in the funds available annually, said Mrs Coard, who represented Grenada at the conference.

She said that CIM will be funding a trade union seminar in December aimed at developing the skills of Grenadian women to enable them to perform better in leadership roles.

In response to the high level of unemployment among women CIM will also pay two women here to be employed in the creation of cooperatives, she said.

Should Grenada be interested, Mrs Coard said, the commission CIM is also willing to fund a national conference on women to aid in the process of social education. An alternative to the national conference would be a series of 1-day parish conferences with the same aim.

In addition to receiving funds, Grenada has also been elected to serve for 2 years on the executive committee as a representative of the Caribbean region.

Grenada will serve along with the United States, Venezuela, Colombia, Chile and the Dominican Republic, who are representing the other regions of the OAS.

CSO: 3020

JCC HEAD SCORES COMMUNISM, CAPITALISM EXCESSES

Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 28 Nov 80 p 1

[Text] President of the Jamaica Council of Churches, (JCC) the Most Rev. Samuel Carter, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Kingston, yesterday condemned atheistic communism and the excesses of capitalism and said that the Church did not align itself with any political ideology or economic system.

Responding to critics of the council who, he said, had mistaken the JCC's concern for justice and peace for allegiance to some political system or economic theory, Archbishop Carter said: "Let me state clearly that the Church aligns itself with no political ideology or economic system."

Archbishop Carter was delivering the President's address at the half-yearly meeting of the JCC at the Webster Memorial Church Hall on the Half-Way-Tree Road, St. Andrew.

The chuch must remain impartial with regards to political parties, seeking to favour no party or candidate, but to establish an atmosphere of peace and justice in which free and fair elections could be held, he said.

"Our impartiality, however, does not demand that we refrain from condemning those political systems or individuals whom we feel are destructive of man's God-given destiny and rights," he said.

The Archbishop condemned atheistic communism, declaring that "we do not now, and never will, support a tyrannical system which denies the existence of God, or the supernatural destiny of man; promotes violence or absorbs individual freedom into the collectivity of the State as the supreme authority."

The church equally condemned the excesses of that system "which considers ownership as an absolute right that has no limits and carries no corresponding social obligation." The Church, he added, aligned itself with the Gospel and with the mandate of the Gospel "that all God's people are equal and that all the people of the earth have a right to the goods of the earth."

Also responding at the same meeting to criticisms levelled at the Council, General Secretary, the Rev. Edmund Davis, said that it would have been "grossly irresponsible" of the JCC not to become "compassionately involved and concerned" in the political experience and reality of the people over the past six months.

One of the crucial ecumenical tasks facing the JCC today was to help the people to understand and appreciate the role of the Council in contemporary Jamaica with its polarization, ambiguities, crime and violence, as well as its socio-political, economic and moral problems.

The Rev. Mr. Davis said that the question was: "Can the Church remain faithful to the cross of Jesus Christ and her mission to the society if she does not become compassionately concerned and compassionately involved in the struggles of the people to create and maintain a liveable society?"

Over the past six months, he said, the society had become so politicized that it would have been grossly irresponsible of the JCC not to become involved in the political experience and reality of the people.

CSO: 3020

PROPOSED JLP, PNP TRUCE BETWEEN GANGS BREAKS DOWN

Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 27 Nov 80 p 1

[Text] A PROPOSED TRUCE between political factions in troubled West St. Andrew fell through yesterday morning as PNP activists did not turn up at the agreed place.

JLP supporters turned up at Balmagie Avenue and Joshua Edwards Avenue corner separating the Waterhouse (PNP) and Tower Hill (JLP) communities for the signing at 10 a.m.

They had come out by the scores, and at 10.30 o'clock were waiting patiently in the bright morning sunshine on the border of the embattled communities for what to them was a hoped for ray of peace and love.

The minutes dragged by and about 11.25 o'clock, a party of policemen came to the meeting ground and told them that PNP representatives said they would not be signing a truce that day until certain differences among them were "ironed out".

The Police who relayed the message said the PNP activists said they hoped this would be done this week for a signing on Sunday.

THE JLP SUPPORTERS EXPRESSED DISAPPOINTMENT and hoped that "the PNP side would quickly come to their senses and sign the truce."

Father Michael Linden of St. Patrick's Church on Bay Farm Road, in the community, was present. Mr. Owen Stephenson, former assistant Commissioner of Police, who ran as JLP candidate against the PNP's Dudley Thompson in the general election was also there. The seat is the subject of a magisterial recount.

SINCE THE ELECTION ON OCTOBER 30 there have been covert peace moves by other ghetto communities, where most of the pre-election violence occurred. But, unlike the historic West Kingston truce of January 1978, which spread to other troubled, politically tribalised communities in the Corporate area, these new truce moves have no apparent "top ranking ghetto leader".

No "Claudie" Massop. No "Buckie Marshall". No "Red Tony" Welsh, and no "Biah" Mitchell, and no "Green Bay" affair to accelerate it.

Massop and "Buckie Marshall" have died by the gun. "Buckie" in New York and Massop by police bullets in a case now before the courts. Word is that "Red Tony" and "Biah" have been keeping a low political profile since the 1978 truce.

The Gleaner understands that the Matthews Lane gang in downtown Kingston (from whence came "Buckie Marshall) has had an unofficial truce going on with nearby Tivoli Gardens since October 30.

IN HANNAH TOWN, PNP activists of the "Super Stars" gang had reportedly made overtures to Tivoli Gardens, about four blocks away, about a truce. But clashes occurred and efforts stopped there.

Tivoli Gardens and arch rivals Concrete Jungle (in Arnett Gardens) with Rema in between, are wary of each, as memories of the vicious pre-election campaign waged die hard.

However, Prime Minister Edward Seaga, who is MP for West Kingston, has repeated instructions to Tivolites not to trouble Concrete Jungle residents.

An obviously disappointed Mr. Stephenson yesterday said, when the truce did not come off, that the signing would have been a Christmas gift to the troubled communities.

But, unlike the New Year's gift in January 1978 when at Beeston Street and Oxford Street, warring political factions hugged one another and cried "peace" there is no real "top ranking" around to unite the ghetto youth.

In the 1978 truce no politicians were prominent. This is where they (the politicians) could now lead the way to a lasting peace, one ghetto dweller told the Gleaner. — N.T.

CSO: 3020

BRIEFS

POLICE DISCOVER ANOTHER WEAPONS CACHE, DRUGS--Another arms cache has been discovered by the police. One M1 Enforcer sub-machine gun and two pistols as well as 288 rounds of ammunition were seized during a police raid on premises at Upper Fourth Street in Trench Town, yesterday morning. A man who gave his name as David Christain was arrested and charged with illegal possession of firearm and ammunition and four others were detained for questioning, a news release from the Joint Police/Military Command Information Centre said. A quantity of pain-killing drugs and equipment to clean the guns were also seized. The ammunition found included bullets for M16 rifles, M1 Enforcers and various hand gunds. [Text] [Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 28 Nov 80 p 1]

CSO: 3020

GADEA CHARGES COUNTRY BEING DISINFORMED

Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 10 Nov 80 p 2

[Article by Fabio Gadea Mantilla: "Freedom of Disinformation"]

[Text] Just 3 days ago Pedro Joaquin and I were invited to participate in a discussion on freedom of expression in Nicaragua. We engaged in a noble debate with the veteran Ignacio Briones Torres and the young journalist Xavier Reyes. We believe we set forth our viewpoints with dignity, although the Briones-Reyes team introduced political ingredients which we do not believe should be taken into account in this debate.

At its conclusion, the communications media director, Dr Guillermo Roschutd Villanueva, took the opportunity to assert that the debate itself was a palpable proof of the "freedom of expression" enjoyed in Nicaragua. The Sandinist news report in its televised program on the two channels owned by the people and managed by the FSLN [Sandinist National Liberation Front] party said the same.

Well then, only 3 days later the reality in Nicaragua took occasion to define what freedom in our country is: not only freedom of information, but of movement and political proselytizing.

The director of communications media himself received the order to keep silent about Decree No 511, and everything pertaining to Mandaime and the MDN [Nicaraguan Democratic Movement] party. LA PRENSA carries as its main headline today "Mandaime Censored," and reasons of "national security" are given.

Well then, we cannot discuss this subject because it is prohibited, so I cannot continue to speak of it. Let our hearers answer for themselves. Is there or is there not freedom in Nicaragua? In my judgment, what exists is at the least disinformation, very harmful to all. We are disinformed, and then there are complaints when the SIP protests.

On reflecting, we have thought about how men change when they reach power. On the people's level we demand and urge a freedom which we are not prepared to grant when we reach power. Once on the heights, we are no longer in agreement with what we demanded, but seek the easy expedience of "national security" in order to prevent others from having what in the past we loudly demanded: freedom.

Will all of us be men of an unredeemed race? Will we be immersed in a Satanic spirit which makes us humble when we are fallen and omnipotent when we are in power?

The history of Nicaragua is a poor one, a history of individuals who have been seizing power for four centuries in order to crush their political adversaries by force.

At this point, I must review what I have written. Let us see . . . I have spoken of the SIP, of freedom, of the discussion Pedro Joaquin and I had with the Briones-Reyes team, and I have spoken of the director of communications media.

It is all correct--neither the SIP, nor freedom, nor the discussions were included in the "et ceteras" in the recent decrees. They have not yet fallen into the category of disinformation, but at the rate we are going they will at any moment. I have not discussed either the MDN nor Nandaime, because these things are forbidden.

Let us conclude, then, with some statements which many people will not like.

For example: "A government which does not allow itself to be criticized is a bad government." "The government which fears freedom of expression will have difficulties." "The government which will not allow its citizens to express their right to choose their leaders in secrecy at the electoral polls fears something." These thoughts can be termed the "aberrations of a decadent bourgeoisie," but up to the present, given the imperfection of mankind, these phrases, put in practice, have been a powerful brake upon abuses by the powerful. And what we have today in Nicaragua, far from being freedom of expression, is the freedom of disinformation. Regrettably, every passing day shows us how our people are being more and more disinformed. God help us.

5157
CSO: 3010

'LA PRENSA' PROTESTS AGAINST WHEELOCK ACCUSATION OF SOMOZISM

Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 21 Nov 80 p 2

[Editorial: "Our Protest"]

[Text] We wish to express our most vigorous protest to Major Wheelock for the defamatory words with which he has tried to impugn the spotless record of struggle of LA PRENSA, hinting to the masses gathered at the Plaza de la Revolucion that this daily has at some time, directly or indirectly, supported the cause of Somozism or encouraged intervention.

Those who govern today were still children when this daily was already established as the most steadfast bastion of opposition to Somoza and Somozism. And that banner of yesterday, which stood for an imposing history of sacrifices, struggles, dangers and destruction, including the martyred and heroic death of our director, is our banner today and always. We challenge those who slander us to quote one single line in this daily that can be interpreted as sympathetic or encouraging to Somozism.

Using the weakest of arguments, that of coincidence, Wheelock has tried to link the complaints or criticisms the people make through this daily with the subversive movements on the northern border. This is an inconsistent argument, which in addition to its bad faith, carries with it a terrible threat of repression against freedom of speech and the press since it imposes a permanent silence and a permanent insecurity because it is always possible that when a critical article is written or a complaint against an abuse or an injustice is published, a raid by a subversive armed group could take place in some far-off border. Dictatorships have always practiced their policy of paralysis of democracy and threats to public freedoms (Somoza practiced it also) through these arbitrary linkages of separate and unrelated events. We lament that in the heat of a speech he fell into this trap of power which does not encourage unity, trust or credibility.

We lament that in order to maintain popular credit there is recourse to these types of calumnies which label as enemies those who are not. It is completely suicidal for production and for the economy to label as enemies all those who support the revolution but who are not "unconditional supporters," and to cover an independent daily, political parties, free unions, independent organs of communication, businessmen and all those who have a revolutionary but critical position, with a single wrapper of vileness. That is strengthening Somozism; that is giving it a force it does not have as a gift, doing profound harm to the revolution and its unity.

Finally, we protest against another lie: that we are proimperialists or that we favor intervention. When the present Sandinists were barely babbling their first letters, LA PRENSA was already commemorating--facing the ire of the dynasty--the heroic figure of Sandino every 21 February. We have been against any imperialism and against every intervention for a long time and no event today or tomorrow is going to change our patriotic position.

We do not want Espino Negro but neither do we want Afghanistan. Our dignity, which is that of Sandino, does not align itself with any power nor does it submit to any policy of those which today divide the world at the expense of the small and poor countries.

We do not want the past to return. We want an effective people's power and a revolution which can develop in favor of the poor without fanaticism committing it to dangerous adventures or extremist improvisations which lead it to economic failure.

We want our nation to be strengthened with deeds and realities. To divide it because of inflexibilities or hates is to weaken it purposely and expose it to interference by foreign powers.

We want the unity of a country of free men and of "unconditional followers." That is the real and only sovereignty; that of a country domestically free and sovereign and which for that reason can raise its free and sovereign head abroad.

8908
CSO: 3010

RADIO STATION SPONSORS JOURNALISTS' DEBATE ON FREEDOM OF PRESS

Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 7, 8 Nov 80

[Article by Ana Maria Ruiz: "Great Debate on Freedom of Press"]

[7 Nov 80, p 12]

[Text] An interesting debate, worthy of being copied in other mass communications media, was held yesterday at Radio Sandino. The subject of the burning discussion was "Freedom of Expression in Nicaragua." Because it is a subject of great interest, we are publishing, in two parts, a summary of the debate, which lasted more than an hour.

The panel members, who set forth their concepts of freedom of the press entirely frankly within the ideological framework of their thinking, were:

Pedro Joaquin Chamorro Barrios, journalist and member of the editorial board of the daily newspaper LA PRENSA; Xavier Reyes Alba, chief editor of BARRICADA and a member of the Union of Nicaraguan Journalists (UPN); Fabio Gadea Mantilla, director of the Radio Corporation; and Ignacio Briones, vice president of the Latin American Journalists' Federation (FELAP).

This was the first discussion panel sponsored by the periodical YA VEREMOS, on the subject "Freedom of Press in Nicaragua."

Monthly Discussion Panels

YA VEREMOS, according to its chief editor, journalist Marcio Vargas, "proposes to serve as a tribune for dialog on current problems, sponsoring a discussion panel every month, since it regards this as one of the primary goals of the communications media."

The panelists, in the sequence determined by the panel coordinator, Guillermo Rothschuh Villanueva, national communications media director, defined their concepts of what freedom of expression is.

"My concept of freedom of the press is the same as that of the Inter-American Press Association (IAPA) and the daily newspaper LA PRENSA, in other words freedom of expression is broad freedom of information, freedom of thought, the freedom of a people to inform and be informed on all events occurring in the country," Pedro Joaquin Chamorro Barrios said.

Chamorro recalled that there are no perfect governments in the world, and that therefore they are all subject to errors and the criticisms which will help them correct these errors. "If the right to free expression does not exist, other individual freedoms are limited. Freedom of expression is basic to a democratic and pluralist society like that we Nicaraguans want to forge in Nicaragua," he added.

Reyes Alba defined freedom of expression as the right of an entire people and the oppressed classes to be included within the historical framework of society.

"In the case of Nicaragua," Reyes said, "the right to be informed is most important within the correct perspective of its proper guide, which is a revolutionary state."

Fabio Gadea, for his part, said that freedom (he went into detail on this concept) is in his view basically a free gift of God to all men of all social classes.

"Freedom is the status and condition of one who is not a slave and one who is not a slave has the right to express his views at all times, the right to do and say anything which does not violate the laws and proper customs," and he added that "a willingness for dialog on the part of the government is the healthiest way of maintaining the proper meaning of freedom of expression."

Obsolete Concepts

Ignacio Briones, in turn, said that he did not agree with the views of Chamorro and Gadea because these were concepts more than 200 years old representing "provisions unobserved since journalism has existed.

"Until social classes are abolished, we must define what freedom, or freedom for what, we are discussing and to what end," Briones said, on the subject of freedom of expression.

He said that "the right to freedom of expression could not exist until the people could conquer the means of communication and production in order to exercise this right, and this is the principle the FELAP maintains," he emphasized.

At this point the coordinator asked two questions to focus the discussion, concerning the freedom we want, and how this has been achieved under the revolutionary government.

Pedro Joaquin Chamorro answered the questions as follows: "The forms we would want this freedom to take are implicit in the definition of freedom Fabio and I gave before, in other words unlimited freedom of the press, without laws limiting it, and the full right of the people to express themselves in the media, be they state or private.

"According to Ignacio, all communications media should be a part of the state, but if they are, we fall into the demagogic position wherein only the state would have freedom of expression, the government officials alone would have the right to inform the people about what they want, and in the form they want," he said, adding

that "it is very fine to argue that the people have this right which must be won, because obviously absolute freedom of expression does not exist anywhere. What needs to be examined is to what point the people can express their criticisms, their thinking, their disagreement through the communications media. This is what truly reveals the level to which the people have won the right to freedom of expression.

"Freedom of expression does not mean that the media should be controlled by the state, but that the people should have access to them," Chamorro Barrios stressed. He also recalled that the newspaper LA PRENSA, in the Somoza era, often sacrificed its economic interests for the political goal of freedom for Nicaragua.

Reyes Alba said in his second statement that he agreed that absolute freedom of expression does not exist anywhere in the world, and he voiced the view that LA PRENSA "was something different prior to 19 July," although he said that he would not like it to be said that LA PRENSA took risks as a business, because the people as a whole took risks too.

Quoting the declaration on human rights, journalist Reyes said that the people's ownership area, although it had a dark past because it belonged to the dictatorship, is different at present. "Here it is not the interests of a class but those of the majority which are defended."

Concerning the constructive dialog to which Gadea Mantilla referred, Xavier Reyes said that this occurred in the Council of State and he gave assurance that "until a short time ago there was an information embargo on what happened in the Council of State for certain communications media. The interests LA PRENSA defends are not those of the Sandinist system," he said, and he stated that the Sandinist media defend the interests of the people, entailing constant self-criticism and criticism of the Sandinist state, on which they must focus.

[8 Nov 80, p 7]

[Text] Continuing the discussion, Fabio Gadea referred to the statement made by Ignacio Briones to the effect that he and Chamorro defended a freedom 200 years old. "I believe that freedom," he said, "since it is a gift of God, continues to be freedom, and that it has neither age nor date, but is the freedom of yesterday and forever."

Gadea referred to Pedro Joaquin Chamorro Cardenal, as owner of the daily newspaper LA PRENSA, and his constant defense of the interests of the people, to rebuff the statement that the owners of newspapers defend their own interests.

Concerning news embargoes, Gadea said that the Radio Corporation was the first broadcasting station to send crews to the Council of State for live transmissions, interrupted only for the newscast "Central America Here" at 1200 hours.

"Freedom of expression," he stressed, "is a principle which must be maintained throughout all regimes, and I beg of Xavier not to believe that we are embarking upon hateful comparisons between the past and the present, because there is no need. If errors are committed there is no reason to interpret this in terms of comparison with the past.

"We humans are not angels. A government which has weapons and a whole established apparatus, whatever it may be called, is more likely to fail the people, even if it be a new government in which the majorities are represented, than private enterprise, because we are subject not only to international moral laws but the basic statutes and the restrictions included in these same statutes, which we know by heart," he said.

"No one likes muzzles," he said, "and freedom of expression must be maintained under all governments, because however good a government may be, it is not made up of angels but of men, and all of us who are human tend to want to use our criteria and to believe that our criteria should prevail, as if we alone were right. This is not true, for in this very debate we are having, we are all of us somewhat right," Gadea Mantilla said.

Ignacio Briones spoke again to challenge Fabio Gadea, who in referring to the concept of liberty 200 years old was recalling history itself, since these concepts were born with the French Revolution, and he then went on to recall that Pedro Joaquin Chamorro Cardenal had never given the recognition FELAP did in stating that only LA PRENSA and the daily newspaper EL COMERCIO in Lima had upheld the dignity of the profession, commenting on their status as private media enterprises.

However, Briones said that he "like thousands of Nicaraguans" would say that the LA PRENSA of yesterday was not the same as today, "because the historic political situation which changed on 19 July 1979 is not the same as before."

Briones made clear his view that journalism has ceased to be "a creation in the realm of the mind and has become merchandise, an industry, and lies have become the stock-in-trade of the capitalist system . . . This is the thinking voiced by true theoreticians of opinion," he said.

"The capitalist press has muzzled millions of men and continues to muzzle millions of men throughout the world," and he added that "a very special situation in the history of journalism has developed at the daily newspaper LA PRENSA, for no one is unaware that Pedro Joaquin Chamorro has never let the advertisers impose their criteria," he said.

"We are in a country which is building a new era in its history, and while granting Fabio his concept to the effect that there must be criticism, freedom of expression in Nicaragua today is exercised by millions of Nicaraguans who could not do this before.

"A press which is financed by the economic interests of the bourgeoisie cannot be the defender of the majorities," Ignacio Briones said in conclusion.

Coordinator Guillermo Rohtschuh then asked to have statements focused on the "tangential reference made to what are called news embargoes."

News Embargoes

Chamorro admitted that LA PRENSA did not cover the sessions of the Council of State satisfactorily at the beginning. "We are trying to improve this, but it is

not a question of a news embargo because it is nothing but a problem in our work such as any other medium has, and we recognize it as such. Now we are trying to overcome this problem and we have considerably broadened the news pertaining to the Council of State.

"What I call a news embargo," he said, "is something consciously suppressed in the news areas on which the media may report, and this is concretely seen in the decrees recently promulgated by the government junta, since there are a number of areas on which reports are not allowed without prior government approval.

"The problem this creates," Chamorro Barrios explained, "is that often the officials responsible for approving these reports either do not have the information available or are not to be found just then, or if they give approval, they do so 2 days later with an official document, such that the communications media become readers of government statements."

Chamorro stressed the fact that the news areas covered by the decrees are rather broad, and also include such terms as "et cetera" and other similar ones which are entirely ambiguous. "What has occurred in Nicaragua is a broad news embargo in various sectors. Just to mention Decree No 511, it covers everything which could be interpreted as counterrevolutionary actions, armed clashes, mutinies, uprisings, land seizures, strikes, interruptions of mass transport. Nor can one discuss labor problems existing in various enterprises, and these decrees mentioned also include the term 'et cetera.'"

The Et Cetera Problem

Chamorro related how when the annual report on Nicaragua was presented to the SIP, one of the members of the board asked if the term "et cetera" had been used in order to avoid a further listing of the prohibited news areas or if it was included in the law. On learning that the official statement of the government junta on 2 October 1980 included the term, he responded that there is "poor freedom of expression in Nicaragua."

"I believe that not only concealing information but concealing part of it constitutes a news embargo," Xavier Reyes Alba said in response to Chamorro Barrios, citing a headline which appeared in the daily newspaper LA PRENSA a few months back, "If He Is a Cattleman He Is in Prison." "When it is said that if someone in this country is a cattleman, he is in prison, it is because something is meant, in other words that one who engages in cattle raising should be in prison.

"When there is failure to defend the revolution, for example, an embargo is being decreed. We believe that freedom of expression is not only saying things openly and not concealing them, for freedom of expression also includes the right of the workers to be guided, to be informed about their affairs and to receive correct information," Reyes stated.

On the subject of news embargoes, Fabio Gadea said that in his view another term should be used. "Any chief editor of a newspaper," he said, "determines hundreds of news 'embargoes' every day, because he would be irresponsible if he did not do so. He has to assign a priority to the news."

Noting Errors

"At no time have I seen LA PRENSA fail to promote the revolution," he said in answer to Reyes Alba. "LA PRENSA says to be revolutionary, to support the revolution, but it reports the errors of the revolution, and not in watered-down fashion, as any sector whose own media criticize it would want, claiming that a signal interferes with the green light. No, the errors within the revolution must be pointed out profoundly, and we are tired of saying this."

Referring to the radio news of the Corporation, Gadea explained that they are sponsored by independent enterprises, "and it is no crime to be a businessman, I say, and I am one myself and proud of it. For 17 years now I have been with the Radio Corporation and I would like someone to show me where my millions are."

Speaking to Ignacio Briones, he said: "Nacho said that LA PRENSA in the past was different from that today, and he says this is the opinion of 'thousands of Nicaraguans.' This is not proper for a journalist on Nacho's level, nor for anyone. We have the very bad habit, many of us in Nicaragua, of saying 'everyone gets up early because I get up at 0500 hours.' But no, there are many people who get up at 0900 hours--they are very lazy--and others who get up at 1000 hours. And they say: 'No sir, do not carry the news at 0600 hours, because at that hour everyone is asleep,' and they do not realize that people have been working in the markets since 0300 hours. Nacho cannot say that this is the opinion of thousands of Nicaraguans, because he hasn't the right to give the opinion of these thousands. Surveys are made for this purpose and a survey would have to be made to see if the people think that LA PRENSA today is not the same as it was yesterday.

"I spoke of manipulation, a term which one uses if he likes it, otherwise not. But I should make it clear that the term is much more applicable to enterprises of a state type than private enterprises, for the very reason that states are more powerful and have greater strength. That news is merchandise, I agree with Nacho, but in the state media too it becomes the party political stock-in-trade, which is worse. A muzzle is very evil, very bad. In private enterprise it is bad, in the capitalist system a muzzle is very bad, and in the socialist system a muzzle is worse," Gadea said at the conclusion of his last and brilliant statement.

"We must establish two premises," Briones said in his final statement. "One is that at no time in history have peoples given journalists the right to represent and speak for them. If you are correct and I am denied the right to say that thousands of us Nicaraguans believe that the LA PRENSA of the past was not the same as it is today, I also deny LA PRENSA the right to speak on behalf of the people."

His second premise was: "The class which dominated for centuries and which sees its privileges threatened will have recourse to anything, just as the Spanish generals have always ordered their troops to seize independent newspapers and the battle was joined with weapons and in the newspapers, and Bolivar said that newspapers are the artillery of thought. Imperialism and capitalism, then, assign specific tasks to the communications media."

5157
CSO: 3010

PAPERS APPLAUD WOMEN'S RELEASE FROM JAIL

Revolutionary Work Urged

Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 12 Oct 80 p 3

[Editorial: "A Pardon With Dignity"]

[Text] The pardon granted by the National Reconstruction Government Junta to women who were connected in one way or another with Somozism, demonstrates once more the generosity of our revolution.

As one more proof of the humanist sentiment which motivates it, our revolutionary leaders have decided to free a number of women on the eve of the Christmas holidays so that they can return to their homes and start a new life. This event reaffirms the flexibility of the revolution and clearly demonstrates that it is interested primarily in rehabilitating those who previously were attacking our people and in reuniting Nicaraguan families. We hope that, in keeping with the spirit with which the revolutionary government has opened the doors of hope and work to these people, they will begin immediately to serve the interests of the country and to share with our people the joy of working to build a new society.

The revolution is opening new horizons in their lives. It is dignifying their position as women and is releasing them from the prisons where they had been held for a variety of reasons. It believes in the need to offer them another chance, and we hope they will be deserving of it.

In keeping with revolutionary principles, the revolution is not being demagogic in this attitude, because in having proceeded in this fashion, it is only being faithful to its humanist position. But its gesture an its generosity must be recognized, since there are sectors divorced from popular interests which talk of an alleged class hatred, in a disproportionate effort to blame the revolution for the various hues our society is taking on in its gradual process of social transformation.

These are facts which speak for themselves of the grandeur of a revolution which encourages and seeks, at all costs, the reconstruction of Nicaraguan society on new economic, social and moral bases.

And in the face of its magnanimity, there have been some who have carried on their own campaign of hatred against the people with reactionary political proposals in their desire to take over the revolution.

In spite of their lies about the generosity of the revolution and the full enjoyment of human rights in the country, our leaders have given another example of their deep humanism, because the revolution is love.

Generosity of Revolution Hailed

Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 15 Oct 80 p 2

[Editorial]

[Text] The decree pardoning a number of women prisoners accused of various crimes under the former regime has had a very favorable effect throughout the country, because it brings to the atmosphere an attitude of pardon and magnanimity which favors brotherly unity among the Nicaraguan people and strengthens a very honorable characteristic of this revolution which must not be allowed to erode.

In spite of the exceptions--and relapses--history must record the Nicaraguan revolution which triumphed on 19 July as one of the most generous in the history of America, especially if one considers the previous history of repression and genocide which motivated the people's heroic rebellion. Not everyone contributed to maintaining this spirit, which not only represented an honor, a solid base of prestige for the Nicaraguan process and its government, but had the virtue of promoting trust, brotherhood and the spirit of cooperation.

Then verbal attacks and other attitudes of superiority, as well as party misunderstandings among some leaders seemed to extinguish that spirit. It seemed as if they wanted to abandon the Nicaraguan's natural attitude and his psychology of spontaneity and good will. The present decree--over and above its immediate effect--has the value of lighting once again that flame of courage that appeared to have been extinguished, and it is a message of hope that the Nicaraguan spirit of dialog and comradeship still prevails and will be victorious in the end.

In addition, the pardon is a Christian seed whose fruit is deeply humanistic. The "new man" does not arise from hate--the effects of which are always destructive--but from love, which is always creative. And love is not defined by romantic gestures, but by respect, understanding and forgiveness of the other person, since we all have faults and can all be redeemed.

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CSO: 3010

CRITICISM OF GOVERNMENT HANDLING OF INFLATION

Lima EXPRESO in Spanish 16 Nov 80 p 35

[Article by Humberto Li Verastegui: "Is There a Plan Against Inflation?"]

> [Text] Some commentators have stated in different ways that it is very difficult for the constitutional government to reduce the suffocating inflation to the promised rate of 40 percent in 1981.
>
> Some of the main criticisms are harsh: for example, lack of a strategy and a monetary program--that is, a monetary budget.

Nevertheless, the boys at the Central Reserve Bank under Richard Webb say, not smugly but optimistically, that the plans are made and approved and the first corrective measures--like the tariff policy--are part of the plan.

They state that the strategy is very simple. It is based on the reduction of liquidity and control of the issue of money through the use of three major instruments: balance of payments, public expenditure and neutralization of additional monetization through short-term capital (especially financing of imports and exports).

Declining Dollar

As to the balance of payments which can be simplified by describing it as the balance among goods, services and capital that come in and go out, Richard Webb, president of the emission institute, said that the surplus in dollars provoked by the boom in exports (more than $4 billion) should decrease through the liberalization of imports (about $2 billion). This provides the justification for the new tariff policy as well as other measures like the bilateral agreements to be signed with the countries of the Andean Group.

The long-term foreign debt plays an important role in the balance of payments. Therefore, the main task for Webb and his boys is to keep the offer of credit from private foreign banks and suppliers--of which there are too many--from dazzling Belaunde's ministers who want to make history as quickly as possible. The optimum level of long-term foreign debt is allegedly between $500 and $600 million.

Concerning the pressure of the public sector, the problem is an eventual deficit included in the budget bill. The deficit can be caused either by overestimating income or by budgeting expenditures above the level of estimated monetary expansion.

Fear of Deficit

The main problem is to insure that the planned financing through foreign debt--80 billion soles--is not based on intentions but on contracted loans. The boys at the Central Reserve Bank say that the loans are a reality.

The other side of the coin in the fiscal deficit is the increased demand of almost all the ministries and public agencies. There is no backward movement; the ministers and top officials will have to adapt to the indicated "ceiling."

Another anti-inflationary instrument is to achieve a real rate of exchange that eliminates the present underevaluation of the dollar. Added to the existing negative interest rates, this creates a speculative situation (obtaining loans in soles to buy dollars and deposit them for a net gain of 70 percent), provokes a lack of savings in soles and, even worse, accelerates the displacement of money. Everyone knows it is better to spend than save under the present conditions. If the presence of "inflationary expectations"--the preconceived idea that inflation will have to increase because of the increase caused by the liberalization--is added to this, it is easy to conclude that it is not enough for the Central Reserve Bank to correctly manage the primary expansion of the circulating currency. It is also necessary that the government carry out the activities proposed by the emission institute.

Looking at the Rural Sector

Consistency--the key to success or failure in economics--is put to the test daily. That is probably the reason a joint team of top officials from the economic, financial and trade sector on one side and the Ministry of Agriculture and Nutrition on the other have lost a week putting together the Law for Agricultural Promotion and Development which was promulgated as a legislative decree by parliamentary delegation. The first version of it had been rejected by Ulloa and his team because of the agricultural tax, credit and marketing aspects.

Those who head the so-called "economic team" are convinced that, at the beginning of next year, inflation will decrease because the rising pressure caused by liberalization will have spent itself. It will enter a stage of stabilization based on agriculture, agroindustry and exports. Concerning the new economic stage, it was indicated that it is indispensable to keep the dollar at its real value. Otherwise, it would hurt exporters--who are mainly members of agricultural cooperatives, not old-time sugar and cotton barons--and foreign producers would be subsidized. This would hurt the truly national industries which do not have unreasonable tariff protection.

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CSO: 3010

BRITISH TO PARTICIPATE IN DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 12 Nov 80 p 17

[Text] A new refinery will be built on the Peruvian coast by PETROPERU [State Petroleum Agency]. It will have the capacity to refine 80,000 barrels of crude oil a day.

The project which means an investment of $240 million responds to the estimates of a growing demand for derivatives by 1986 and 1987.

The plant should start operating then, according to the plans considered by PETROPERU.

This announcement was made yesterday as part of the talks officials of the Ministry of Energy and Mines, Ministry of Housing and Construction and Ministry of Transportation and Communications held with members of a British mission which is visiting the country to discuss national development.

There was a report on the construction project for a small complex to produce 100,000 tons of lubricants per year and 20,000 tons of paraffin.

Although the amount to be invested--some $210 million--was announced, the location was not specified. Feasibility studies will begin in 1981.

Concerning transportation and communications, engineer Nicolas Urtado revealed that a new field and terminal for national flights will be constructed next to the Jorge Chavez Airport.

He also announced government plans to provide airports with adequate installations in Huanuco, Tarapoto, Tingo Maria and Pucallpa and to begin expansion of the port of Matarani.

In the energy field, construction projects for short-term powerplants (Chiclayo, Piura, Arequipa and Cusco), medium-term powerplants (Alto Chicama and La Libertad) and hydroelectric powerplants like Chorro in Santa, Olmos in Lambayeque and Sheque in Mantaro were announced.

The talks emphasized mining projects like the second stage of Cerro Verde which will permit an annual production of 60,000 tons of copper concentrates and the

exploitation of Tintaya (50,000 tons of copper concentrate per year) and Antamina (30,000 tons of refined copper per year).

At the end of the talks, the British mission headed by E. M. Lewis showed its interest in making more extensive contacts to finance the cited projects.

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FURTHER NATIONALIZATION DENIED BY FISHING MINISTER

Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 11 Nov 80 p 6

[Text] Rene Deustua, minister of fisheries, revealed yesterday that the position of the SNP [National Fishing Association] is "truly ridiculous." He stated that "it is not true" that there is an attempt "to nationalize" this activity.

He also said that other than PESCAPERU [State Fishmeal and Fish Oil Production Agency], PEPESCA [Peruvian Mixed Fisheries Enterprise] and CERPER [Public Enterprise for Fishing Certificiates] which are public enterprises, "we are not planning to nationalize any enterprise. It is ridiculous to think that we are going to return to an erroneous policy."

The minister of fisheries revealed that this does not mean that the interests of the state will not be protected. "We are going to take care of national assets," he said.

He added: "This means putting these state enterprises on their feet so that they are profitable and businesslike."

Minister Deustua called the SNP position "intransigent" since it "publishes communiques that cost a lot of money."

He indicated: "That money would be better spent if it were allocated to the popular cooperation program, for example."

He said that a large amount of money is being spent in that campaign to try to discredit the government, using language that is not appropriate for people of that type, alluding to the SNP directors.

Minister Deustua later stated that, between the SNP and the government, "there are three fundamental differences. The first is the fine imposed on the trawlers which set an example but was not excessive because we did not want to bankrupt the companies. That is not the policy of the government.

"Secondly, they say that I did not let them market their products. We are talking specifically about fishmeal. By law, this has to be marketed by PESCAPERU. I cannot break the law to make them right although I do not discard the possibility that the law could be changed," he added.

"The other point is related to the opening of fishing in Ilo which responds to a need to catch fish in the border zone," he stated.

Finally the minister said that he will continue in his position. "I have not come to serve the SNP or the trawlers or anyone," he stated categorically.

He stated that he is not committed to anyone. As a member of Popular Action for several years, "I am here to help President Fernando Belaunde Terry from the Ministry of Fisheries and I am trying to do it the best I can."

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CSO: 3010

BRIEFS

GUERRILLA GROUP ACTIVITY--Alfredo Olivera Rodriguez, subprefect of the city of Huancayo, reported today the presence of guerrilla groups in the areas of Panti, Pariahuanca, Pucuta and Santo Domingo de Ancobamba, located on the border between Junin and Huancavelica. Olivera Rodriguez made the announcement upon returning from the area, where for 8 days he visited several places receiving extensive information on the work of political and municipal authorities of districts and villages in the jurisdiction of Huancayo. He said that included in the information he received there was a report about the existence of armed groups, possibly at the height of training, in moutainous regions of very difficult access. Subsequently the subprefect of Huancayo announced that according to his information the armed civilian groups belong to the terrorist organization called "Shining Path" and might have ties with groups discovered in other places of the country's central region. He also stated that those guerrilla groups might have the support of communist elements, who years ago had traveled to study in Cuba and Moscow and then returned to promote subversion in our country. Those instigators could be the ones presently engaged in the training of guerrilla groups that Alfredo Olivera Rodriguez had uncovered in his recent trip. He concluded by recalling that it was also in the area of Pucuta, during the previous administration of architect Fernando Belaunde Terry, where a similar guerrilla movement was discovered and fought by the armed forces. [Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 10 Nov 80 p 4]

INCREASED NONTRADITIONAL EXPORTS--Arequipa, 13 Nov--Mr Leslie Bierce Diez Canseco, president of FOPEX [Nontraditional Export Fund], said today in Arequipa that nontraditional exports of Peruvian products will reach the record figure of $1 billion by the end of 1980. After signing an agreement with the Arequipa Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Bierce Diez Canseco stated: "As of July 1980, nontraditional exports totaled $565 million, almost as much as nontraditional exports for all of 1979. Based on this, we feel that these exports will go over $1 billion by December 1980," he added. He pointed out the notable increase in nontraditional exports; 7 years ago they only totaled $68 million. He also indicated that there are 800 industrial enterprises in the country with the opportunity to export their products to the best markets in the world. "As of July 1980, nontraditional exports represented 21 percent of all Peruvian exports." He also stated that textile and fishing products are the largest categories of exports and FOPEX is now encouraging exports from the craftwork sector. The agreement signed by Bierce Diez Canseco and Alfredo Bustamante Bustamante for the Arequipa Chamber of Commerce and Industry was named after Edgardo Bedoya Forga, a recently deceased Arequipa industrialist. That agreement will establish a permanent exhibit in Arequipa of articles manufactured in the country. Arequipa's participation in international fairs and events will also be coordinated. [Text] [Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 14 Nov 80 p 20] 7717

CSL: 3010

OPPOSITION DAC WINS ELECTION ON TOBAGO

Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 26 Nov 80 p 19

[Text] Scarborough, Tobago, Nov. 25 (CANA): The opposition Democratic Action Congress (DAC) led by former Deputy Prime Minister A. N. R. Robinson last night defeated Prime Minister Eric Williams People's National Movement (PNM) in an election billed to give this section of the twin-island state, Trinidad and Tobago, more control of its affairs.

The DAC won eight of the 12 seats up for grabs in a new Tobago house of assembly that replaces the country council and will carry out the government's economic policies here, as well as initiate development projects on the 116-square-mile holiday island.

The other seats went to the PNM.

Thirty-two candidates faced a 24,500-strong electorate. The main parties each fielded 12 candidates, with the other running on a Fargo House Movement (FHM) ticket.

More than 50 percent of the electorate voted, according to electoral officials, in what has been described by the government as a move to give Tobagonians more control over their affairs than they had for the 92 years that followed Britain's anexation of Tobago to Trinidad.

The DAC today listed the development of agriculture and tourism among its priorities.

Robinson listed unemployment, poor educational opportunities, and inadequate industrial development among the problems which his administration would face.

Robinson also said today that his party intends to lodge a strong protest with the elections and boundaries commission over "very severe and blatant irregularities" which took place during the poll.

He was not satisfied with the electoral process in some districts, especially Scarborough, where the DAC candidate Eulda Jack, lost to the Peoples National Movement (PNM) Beatrice Julien by 29 votes. Jack polled 724 votes and Julien 753.

"We are going to take efforts in order to get the Scarborough seat," he said, adding: "persons who were eligible to vote, whose names were on the preliminary list, who had their identification cards, who turned up to vote, found that the names were not on the final list."

Simeon Alexander, one of the commissioners of the elections, however, said the Elections and Boundaries Commission was satisfied with the conduct of the polls. Alexander disclosed that the commission had received one complaint and that it was dealt with expeditiously. He made no further comment.

Robinson said that he would take his protest as far as the Privy Council if the need arose.

CSO: 3020

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RACKET UNCOVERED BY FRAUD SQUAD

Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 26 Nov 80 p 9

[Text] PORT-OF-SPAIN, Trinidad, Nov. 25 (CANA):

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO'S fraud squad has uncovered a big foreign exchange racket here in which more than TT$120 million (US$50 million) in hard currency is believed to have left the country illegally, senior police officials confirmed today.

Investigations headed by Acting Police Superintendent Hugh Roach turned up what the police said was a conspiracy by a group of local businessmen and a civil servant attached to the Ministry of Industry and Commerce, to defraud the country of large sums of foreign exchange.

According to the police, the civil servant sold stamped official forms authorizing the export of foreign exchange to a syndicate of local businessmen, who in turn auctioned the forms to the highest bidders.

In one incident involving a local businessman, who obtained US$600,000 from a local bank ostensibly to purchase goods after presenting one such form, it was later discovered that the form had not been authorized by the competent officer.

It was also found that the company in whose name the form was made out was non-existent. Similarly a company in the USA which was to supply the goods did not exist.

A leading commercial banker explained to CANA, that for quite some time local businessmen have been breaching the foreign exchange act and getting hard currency out of the country very freely.

He said many businessmen were establishing "paper companies" in the USA and applying to the Ministry of Industry and Commerce for foreign currency to purchase goods from their own companies.

"They apply for US$600,000 for the purpose of buying equipment. They then buy the equipment second hand, but their own paper company sends a bill for the full amount. The difference, usually around 225,000 dollars is then washed away in a U.S. bank."

CSO: 3020

BRIEFS

COLOMBIAN 'WARMONGERING' SECTORS--Venezuela has always espoused a peaceful foreign policy. When Venezuelan soldiers have gone beyond our borders, like in the time of the good wars [Guerra Buena], it has been to take independence, freedom and a message of improvement to the other Latin American countries. This was stated by President Luis Herrera Campins in his Christmas message to the Barcelona garrison in Anzoategui state, responding to statements made by Colombian warmongering sectors who are interested in provoking an armed conflict between the two countries. [Begin Herrera recording] Venezuela has always espoused a peaceful foreign policy. When Venezuelan soldiers have gone beyond our borders, like in the time of the good wars, it has been to take independence, freedom and a message of improvement to the other Latin American countries. That is why we are pleased and truly proud of the fact that Bolivar is not only the father of Venezuela; he is also the liberator of Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Panama, and the creator, along with sucre, of the Republic of Bolivia. No other figure on our continent has a comparable history, full of so much meaning and dignity. Venezuelans have to live up to this history and not merely remember it as something already accomplished and of the past.. We have to project it in its entire scope, and this requires our constant attention as well as continuous actions from the generations to come. [End recording] [Text] [PA270017 Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 26 Nov 80]

CP PLENUM STUDIES ACCORD--The sixth plenum of the Communist Party of Venezuela will study the draft agreement with Colombia on the demarcation of maritime areas. The plenum, to be attended by 75 national party leaders, will draft a document determining the party's position concerning the Venezuelan-Colombian differences. In addition, the party's Central Committee will prepare a pronouncement on President Herrera Campins' campaign on the issue. [Text] [PA290106 Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 28 Nov 80]

BELGIAN PRINCE VISITS--President Luis Herrera Campins today met with Belgium's Prince Albert in the Presidential Palace. President Herrera discussed the importance of Belgian-Venezuelan relations: [Begin recording] I think that especially in the fields of small and medium industry, agroindustry and in some key areas in social policy there is a lot of ground for joint public and private efforts by Belgium and Venezuela. I view the visit by the Belgian delegation led by his Royal Highness Prince Albert as a firm intention to take both multilateral and bilateral actions with regard to Venezuela and also as an honor to my country. [Excerpts] [PA050024 Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 4 Dec 80]

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December 19, 1980

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